The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6530. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

Grant Preferred by the Apollo Hall Democracy to Greeley.

Address of the Alleghany Co., Penn., Republican Committee.

Stanley Mathews on the Necessity of Political Reform.

Activity of the Republican Canvass in Maine.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Republican State Ticket.

Apollo Hall and the Straight Democracy.

The Apollo Hall Democracy are beginning to show signs of considerable activity, and a meeting of the Executive Committee will soon be held to elect a Chairman, in place of Wm. H. Wickham, who recently resigned. Who will be the future Chairman is not at present known to the members of the Committee. Senator O'Brien has returned to the City, and was at the O'Brien head-quarters, Lexington-avenue, last evening. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Wm. C. Barrett, Capt. Daniel R. Lyddy, Mr. Copeland, and a number of other prominent members of the Committee were also there.

Capt. Lyddy said that it might be safely stated that the Apollo Hall Democracy, now that Wickham had resigned, were opposed to Horace Greeley, as the candidate of the Democratic Party. The organization were more friendly to President Grant.

Whether Apollo Hall would send an official representative to the Louisville Convention in September, or not, was a question to be decided at the forthcoming meeting, which would take place next week. He was a member of the Committee, and would represent the Fifth Congressional District at that Convention. He was collecting judicial evidence to prove that the roll of 17,000 names of Germans, asking for the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and presented to the Baltimore Convention by Gov. Hoffman, was a forgery. Of this there was evidence, and also that the heading for that document was drawn up in the office of Magnus Gross, and the names were those signed to a petition to Gov. Hoffman asking a repeal of the Excise law and prohibition measures, and filed in Albany. He said a number of Germans would also attend the Louisville Convention. Among them are Gen. Schwartzewalder, President of the Germania Bank; Alderman Mehrbach, a millionaire, Messrs. Julius Wadsworth, President of the Second-avenue Railroad; Mr. William C. Barrett and Judge Spalding, of the Marine Court, would also be there.

Mr. Copeland, of the Committee, said that the statement current yesterday that Senator O'Brien was scheming to send delegates to Louisville, and that it had been so asserted by his friends, was an absurd fabrication.

Gen. Dix Indorsed in the Seventeenth District.

The regular weekly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night, in the Fiftieth-street Church, Col. Joel W. Mason in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted, the enrollment of new members was in order, when the names of eighteen new members were added to the roll of the Association.

Mr. David B. Mellish, the Secretary, who had just returned from Utica, delivered an entertaining address on the proceedings of the Convention, stating that the harmony and enthusiasm displayed in the proceedings were enough to gladden the heart of every true Republican. The Convention was a marked contrast to the so-called Republican Convention of last year, inasmuch as it contained no rowdyism, no Tammany Rebublicanism, nothing but pure Republicanism.

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the nomination of Gen. John A. Dix for Governor, Gen. John C. Robinson for Lieutenant-Governor, and other nominations made at Utica on the 21st inst., meet our hearty approval, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the whole ticket.

Speeches having been made by Mr. Peebles, of the Ninth Ward, the Chairman, and others, the meeting adjourned.

Alleghany County, Pennsylvania.

The Republican Committee of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, have issued a vigorous address to the voters, wherein they say: "Reports already received from many parts of the county are most flattering and encouraging, but it is necessary that a thorough organization be had in every district, so that every Republican vote may be brought out. The better we do in October, the greater impetus will be given our cause in this and other States in the national contest to follow." That Greeley is losing many of the friends he seemed to have in the county is shown by the Pittsburg *Commercial*, which says: "The Greeley meeting in this city last Saturday settled one thing at least, to wit: That the Republican supporters are not to be dreaded either from their number or influence. After a month's effort of the 25,000 Republican voters in Alleghany County, only about 500 names were procured to the call for the meeting, and it is not certain that full one-half of the number are not Democrats. No one is able to identify half of the names as belonging to Republicans, while a large number can be readily identified as Democrats. As a matter of fact, it may be asserted, without the fear of contradiction, that the Greeley cause is not as strong in Alleghany as it was a month ago. The meeting has not created a ripple on the surface of political affairs here."

"And Doth Not a Meeting Like This Make Amends?"

It is understood that the main object of Mr. Greeley's visit to Fire Island was to call upon Mr. Hugh Hastings, an old friend of his, and consult with him in reference to the management of the campaign. Mr. Hastings is a cordial admirer of Greeley's, and the moment Mr. Greeley came in sight, he fell on his neck and embraced him. Hastings' knowledge and experience would undoubtedly be of great service to the "Sage" during the campaign. Mr. Hastings took Mr. Greeley out fishing in a boat, well supplied with pump-water and bait, and caught a large number of skip-jacks and moss-bunkers, upon which they feasted gayly when they reached the shore. The quieter guests were much surprised at the uproarious mirth of these old political friends and companions. Mr. Hastings now "runs" the hotel at Fire Island, and Greeley was delighted with the warm greeting his old friend gave him, and with the fine sport they enjoyed together. Mr. Hastings will shortly return the visit at Chappaqua, and meanwhile Greeley expects much from his exertions in the canvass. Mr. Hastings has already stumped Fire Island in his friend's favor, and converted the light-house-keeper and the boy in the bowling-alley; he proposes to foot it from Babylon to New-York, making three speeches every day on his road.

Holding Fast That Which is Good.

Mr. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, has written a letter under date of Aug. 12, which ought to and will have great weight with those honest Reformers who, like him, thought that in the Cincinnati movement was safety to the country, and who, unlike him, have clung to that delusion even after being so shamefully betrayed. He says: "My only anxiety is so to vote as to secure for the country at large the best attainable administration of affairs. It is a necessary condition to the successful accomplishment of desired political reform that we should secure those which have been already achieved and preserve the spirit which has achieved them. I see no way of effecting that object but by maintaining the ascendency of the Republican Party. In the event of its overthrow by the present combination against it, under the leadership of Mr. Greeley, I think there is reason to fear that much of the good done by Republican influence will be undone, and that the spirit of reaction set in motion by such a success will bar the way effectually for some time to come of any further improvement. The great principle established by the Republican Party, now incorporated in our National Constitution, is that of the political and civil equality of all men, to be enforced by national authority. This principle is so foreign to the history, traditions, professions and practices of the Democratic Party that we may be sure that if it obtained control of the Government, it would do everything possible to overthrow it. If this could not be done by direct and express reversal, it would be substantially effected by limiting its operation and by refusing to act or legislate in its behalf when necessary, and to reduce the constitutional provisions in its behalf to a dead letter."

The Democracy and the South.

In this week's *Christian Union* Rev. Henry Ward Beecher considers the attitude of the Democratic Party toward the South, especially as affecting the colored citizens, in an article from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"The Democratic pledge to let the constitutional amendments alone does not meet the case. The danger of the colored people has been and is, not oppression by law so much as oppression without law. Their legal status as voters has long been practically established; we owe little more to the Democracy for voting that they will not interfere with that, than for voting that secession must not be attempted, or that gravitation shall not be interfered with. What we do want is practical guarantees that school teachers of negroes shall not be driven away; that black men shall not be whipped and murdered; that terrorism supported by occasional violence shall not keep them in virtual serfdom.

That the South is in general more lawless and violent than the North; that the lower class of whites are ill-disposed toward the negroes; that their hostility tends to express itself in acts—this state of things alone would not involve all the evil we apprehend. The additional and worst feature is that the better class of whites, the respectable, law-abiding men on whom in general the order of the community depends, are indifferent and incredulous as to the persecution of the negroes. It is in view of this state of things that we are unwilling to intrust the central Government to a party of which the great mass are simply tolerant of the negro's legal equality, as a fixed fact, and have no heart in making that equality a practical reality.

We may be asked if we like interference on the part of Congress and the President to repress outrages like those of the Kukiux. No—no more than we like bitter medicine. But we would rather have the medicine than the disease. Further, in the event of Gen. Grant's re-election, we do not look for much such interference. If the Republican Party triumphs, there will be little need of it. The simple fact that the Government stands as the avowed friend of the black man, and his protector if necessary, will itself be the best protection. But should Mr. Greeley be elected, we believe the result would be accepted—however contrary to his own wishes—by the lower element in the Southern white population, as a signal of that "freeing of the white man," which to their mind means inferiority of the negro. The new President would come into office with his hands tied by his new party associations. And the Democratic nine-tenths of that party, though they may accept negro equality as a fact in the statute book, have anything but zeal toward making it a fact on the soil."

The Canvass in Maine.

Next week will be a lively one, politically, in the Pine Tree State. There is to be a great Union soldiers' demonstration in Portland, and a Republican gathering is to be held in Augusta, which is to be addressed by Senators Wilson, Hamlin, and Morrill, Speaker Blaine, Gens. Butler and Harlan, and others. Other smaller gatherings are to be held, and Wilson, Butler, Blaine, Harlan, Fred. Douglass, and other popular speakers, are to move about the State until the day of election, in September. Congressman Ela, Gov. Perham, Judge Bingham, Congressman Sage, Hon. Lewis Barker, and many others, are already actively at work on the stump. Secretary Robeson spoke at Kittery Tuesday night with much effect. The news from Maine will be good.

Enthusiastic Reception by the Republican Press of the State Ticket.

Such of our State exchanges as we received yesterday hail with enthusiasm the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention at Utica on Wednesday. We make a few brief extracts to show their drift:

The Troy *Times* says: "There are two points which will strike the people with marked effect. One is the unanimity with which the leading nominations were made; the other is the elevated character and conspicuous ability of the candidates presented to the people of the State. This action is judicious, and its effect will be visible at once and all through the canvass. Its efficacy will be demonstrated more clearly in the election. The State ticket is composed of men who give the strongest assurance to all the people that the general interests and the special local needs of the city will be treated with intelligent consideration, and will be guarded with patriotic vigilance. For thirty years Gen. Dix has been identified intimately with the political affairs and the material interests of the State. He has served it in various capacities with distinguished credit and ability. His nomination now was not sought by him. The Convention recognized the needs of the hour, and saw in him the man to meet them promptly and adequately."

The Utica *Herald* says: "How great will be the change from Hoffman to Dix! The bargain by which New-York voted at Baltimore for Greeley on the promise of Liberal support to Hoffman, will be repudiated and punished by the people. The whirlwind will sweep from Lake Erie to Montauk Point, and the Tammany-Greeley coalition will be buried in ignominy. For Dix will be next Governor of the Empire State."

The Newburg *Journal* says: "The Republicans of the State of New-York have reason for profound congratulation in the character of the nominees presented for the suffrages of the people by the Utica Convention."

The *Daily Saratogian* says: "The Convention was made up of strong representative men, untrammeled and unbiased, who went to the Convention to nominate the men, who, after careful deliberation, should seem to them the best men. That they have done their work well will, we think, be conceded by Republicans throughout the State. At the head of the ticket is placed the name of John A Dix, than whom no honester, stauncher man is known within the boundaries of our State. His nomination will stir the people like a call to battle. All classes and all kinds of men will rally under the standard which bears his name at its head. As certain as the coming of November is the election of John A. Dix as Governor of the State of New-York."

As an indication of the view taken in other States, we quote this paragraph from the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*: "The *Tribune* of this morning indulges in a general howl in an article severely censuring the Convention for making nominations so excellent and commanding, and its chagrin cannot be concealed. If any one had said a month ago that it was possible for the Republicans to carry New-York, we should have much doubted his judgment. Now, they will have it. We can count New-York for Grant, for a noble ticket means a noble support."

Judge Cocke, of Florida, for Grant.

Judge W. A. Cocke, of Monticello, Fla., an old Democrat, has declared for Grant, as against Greeley, in a vigorous letter, wherein he says: "If written documents can convince the human mind, there is enough to satisfy every one that Greeley is as thoroughly imbued with all the principles of centralism and the concentration of power in the General Government, irrespective of the rights of the States and the guarantees of the Constitution, as any man in the United States, which may be fully demonstrated at another time. The people are treading on dangerous ground, and let them pause. There is more danger in Greeley than in Grant, and the Southern Democracy will find, by connecting itself with the Greeley wing of the Radical Party, that they will do more to impair and endanger the best interest of the country than by remaining neutral; or even by coming in a body to the support of Grant."

Candidates for Congress in Maine.

The nominations of both parties for Congressmen are now complete in Maine, and are as follows:

First District.—John H. Burleigh, Republican; Wm. H. Clifford, Democrat.

Second District.—Wm. P. Frye, Republican; A. Garcelin, Liberal Republican, nominated and supported by Democrats.

Third District.—James G. Blaine, Republican; Thomas S. Lang, Liberal Republican, supported by the Democrats.

Fourth District.—Samuel F. Hersey, Republican; Marcellus Emery, Copperhead Democrat and rebel sympathizer during the war.

Fifth District.—Eugene Hale, Republican; Frederick Pike, Liberal Republican and sorehead, nominated and supported by Democrats.

Liberal Republican National Committee.

The Liberal Republican National Committee's Head-quarters, Glenham Hotel, presented nothing of interest to the visitor yesterday. The usual quantity of letters from Greeley correspondents were received and placed on exhibition. They contained nothing of greater importance than the customary stereotyped reports of expected majorities from various counties and States. A horde of politicians, having diverse views and ideas upon politics, but uniting upon Greeley and Brown as their only chance of power and of office, hung around the place, dropping in and out occasionally.

The Republican National Committee.

The nomination of Gen. John A. Dix and Gen. John C. Robinson for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New-York was hailed with satisfaction, yesterday, by visitors at the Republican National Committee's rooms, Fifth-avenue Hotel. A better selection of candidates, it was thought, could not have been made, and not a single objection was urged against either. Mr. Jackson Charles Rock, Assistant Commissioner of Emigration, Florida, and Mr. William G. Wilkins, Rice County, Minnesota, were among the visitors at head-quarters yesterday.

Welsh Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

The Welsh residents of this City assembled at the Eleventh-street Congregational Church, Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. A large number of members were enrolled, and the following were elected as permanent officers of the Club: President, Mr. John T. Davis; First Vice-President, R. O. Jones; Second Vice-President, William Ap. Reese; Secretaries, David H. Morris, Morgan V. Powell; Corresponding Secretary, Robert Richards; Treasurer, John H. Williams. Stirring and appropriate remarks were made by Rev. D. S. Davis and Mr. Wm. Ap. Reese. This is the first attempt of the Welsh in this City to form a political club, and judging from the enthusiasm displayed, the organization will prove very successful. The Welsh mean work, and throughout the country are forming campaign clubs; and at the election next Fall will poll their 100,000 votes, almost to a unit, in favor of Grant and Wilson.

Gathering Funds.

A collection for the Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, to take place Sept. 12, in Union-square, was recently taken up in John Morrissey's gambling saloon, at Saratoga. The sum of $1,400 was realized.

General Notes.

The Liberals of the Ninth Illinois District have nominated for Congress N. E. Worthington.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been organized in Petroleum Centre, Penn., and has enrolled already 150 members.

At the raising of a large building in Hadley, Mass., lately, 35 voters were present, of whom 34 were for Grant.

The Republicans of the Sixth Missouri District, Wednesday, nominated H. E. Havens for re-election to Congress.

Hon. John Ritchie, Democrat, was Wednesday nominated for re-election to Congress from the Sixth District of Maryland.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Fifth Iowa District, at Cedar Rapids, yesterday, nominated John P. Irish, Democrat, for Congress, by acclamation. The Liberal Republicans of the First Iowa District, yesterday, nominated J. M. Shelley, Liberal Republican, of Keokuk, for Congress.

A correspondent in Southold writes: "A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held at Temperance Hall, Wednesday evening, Mr. R. T. Goldsmith presiding. Some thirty gentlemen came forward and added their names to the roll of members, which now numbers about 160, and this is only the second meeting which has taken place. The Club was afterward addressed by Hon. A. M. Solmon, Dr. A. L. Sweet, Mr. John Howell, and Mr. T. K. Horton, of Brooklyn, all of whom made stirring speeches. This town can be counted on as sure for Grant. We have a number of ladies in the Club, who are doing good work for the cause."

Local Notes.

A reception of the Gen. McMahon Club, of the Fourth Ward, took place, last night, at Cosmopolitan Hall, Catharine-street and East Broadway.

About twenty-five members of the Fourteenth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Campaign Club, assembled last evening at No. 539 East Eleventh-street.

The Republicans of Yonkers will hold a grand mass-meeting this evening, at Radford Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Grant and Wilson, Dix and Robinson.

At the last meeting of the Phanix Dramatic Club, which meets at Block's Hall, Second-street, a vote was taken on Presidential candidates, and resulted as follows; Grant 6, Greeley, 4.

At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Grant and Wilson Campaign Club held last evening at No. 592 Water-street, resolutions were adopted favoring the renomination of Gen. Grant for President in 1873.

Another ineffectual attempt was made last night to have a meeting of the Greeley and Brown Campaign Club of the Twenty-fifth Ward, at the Chapel, No. 266 Cumberland-street, Brooklyn. This time it was the storm intervened.

A number of Mr. Greeley's constituents met last night at Day's Hall, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn and took the preliminary steps toward organizing a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club for the Eighth Ward.

The banner-raising and general demonstration in favor of Charles E. Loew's nomination for the Mayoralty, which was to take place last evening at the corner of Seventh-street and Avenue C, was adjourned in consequence of the weather.

The citizens of Port Washington, Long Island, are about to organize a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, a large number having signed the call. A banner will be raised by the Club when it is organized, and the town of North Hempstead thoroughly canvassed.

The usual weekly meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held last evening at No. 400 Grand-street. The regular routine business was transacted. Several of the members addressed the meeting, after which it separated.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Tenth Assembly District held a meeting at No. 185 Fourth-street, last night, when business in reference to extending the organization was transacted, and a number of new members were enrolled.

The Jeffersonian Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last evening at Uri's Hall, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, and resolved to issue a call to the different Ward clubs to hold primaries to elect seven delegates from each Ward to the General Committee.

The Democratic Liberal Republican Hoffman Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a rally meeting last evening in Maloney's Hall, East Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. Addresses were made by the Chairman, A. A. Thompson, Messrs. O. C. Hoffman, J. C. Bushnell and William E. Smith, editor of the Yorkville *Ventilator*.

A number of the Greeleyites of Williamsburg assembled, last night, at the Greeley and Brown head-quarters at Apollo Hall, on Fifth-street, near South Fourth-street, E. D., and adopted preliminary measures for organizing the "Pioneer Regiment of Wood-choppers" for campaign service in torch-light processions and general street parades.

At a meeting of the Colored Republican Campaign Club of Roslyn, Long Island, on Tuesday last, resolutions were adopted denouncing the apostacy of Charles Sumner in joining the enemies of the colored race, indorsing the renomination of Gen. Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice President, and pledging the Club to do all in its power to secure their election.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last night at head-quarters and appointed primaries to be held on Wednesday, the 28th inst., to elect three delegates from each ward and town to the Assembly District Conventions. It was decided to hold these conventions on Friday, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., when delegates will be elected to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 4th day of September.

THE CUBAN EFFORT IN CANADA.

The Government Proclaims Against the Enlistment Enterprise in the Lower Provinces.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—I telegraphed you on Tuesday last that Cuban agents were busily engaged in different parts of Canada in enlisting men to serve in the revolutionary army in Cuba. Since that time the Canadian Government has been investigating the matter, and has today issued a proclamation setting forth that it has been represented that certain persons are preparing, or have in contemplation to fit out an expedition against the dominions of the King of Spain, to wit, the Island of Cuba, and that Her Majesty's Government is on terms of amity with His Spanish Majesty. It then cites the clauses of the Foreign Enlistment act, with the penalty pertaining to offenses under it, and concludes by commanding no person to commit any offense against the said act.

In Montreal, so far as I can learn, the Cuban agents have been unable to do anything, and have turned their efforts principally to the Lower Provinces, where there is evidence to show that there are several of them now at work, the Cuban Agent-General's assertion to the contrary.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Republican Nominations for Governor in Georgia and Arkansas.

Both States Declared Sure for Grant and Wilson.

Congressional Nominations in Illinois—Probable Split in the Tennessee Democratic Party—A Conference Proposed in Missouri.

GEORGIA.

Nomination of Governor by the Republican State Convention—General Satisfaction at the Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—The State Convention of the Republican Party in Georgia adjourned last night at 11¼, after a most harmonious and effective session. Hon. Jno. S. Bigby presided. The nomination of Hon. Dawson A. Walker, of Whitefield, for Governor, was unanimous and by acclamation. In his acceptance, Judge Walker appealed to every member of the Convention to testify that he had not by act or word sought the honor, but that he prized it all the more for having come unsought, and pledged his best efforts in conjunction with theirs to make the nomination a success at the ensuing election.

The nomination gives universal satisfaction, and many prominent citizens in North Georgia, heretofore Democratic, have declared their purpose to do all in their power to insure his election, as against Smith, the Democratic nominee. Smith is unpopular with his own party. Judge Walker, it will be remembered is one of the Committee appointed by the President some twelve months ago to prepare and submit a plan of civil service reform. He is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the South, and was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court before the war. The Convention numbered in all 277 delegates. Most of the counties were represented. All former divisions and feuds seem effectually healed, and the party is now in better condition and more effective working order than at any time since 1868. The electoral ticket is made up of white men exclusively, most of them Southern, and for the first time since the election of 1868 there are considerable accessions to the party from the white element. The Greeley Democrats evince much uneasiness, and regard the nomination of Judge Walker by the Republicans as portending one of the closest campaigns ever had in Georgia.

ARKANSAS.

Nomination of Republican State Officers—Chagrin of the Democrats at the Harmony of the Republican Councils.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 22.—As was intimated in my dispatch of yesterday, on the reassembling of the Convention Judge Baxter, of Independence County, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, amid the wildest enthusiasm. As soon as the announcement was made to the crowd outside of the hall, 100 guns were fired in honor of it. The Democrats here admit that Baxter and the entire ticket will be elected by at least 20,000 majority. Gen. Smith was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Col. Johnson, the present incumbent, for Secretary of State; Col. H. E. Page, present incumbent, for Treasurer; Gen. Wheeler, of Prairie County, for Auditor; Judge Youley, of Pulaski, for Attorney-General; Corbin, of Pulaski, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; H. B. Robinson, of Phillips, for Superintendent of Penitentiary; E. J. Seal and M. L. Stephenson, for Supreme Judges; Gen. Bradley, of Bradly County, for Congressman at Large.

It is rumored on the streets that the Democratic Central Committee, which will meet in this city on the 24th, will take down Brooks, the Greeley candidate for Governor, the whole Greeley ticket and electors, and put in the field a straight Democratic ticket. Many prominent Democrats declare they will support the Republican ticket against any ticket that may be put in the field. The Grant electors will be selected by the Republican Central Committee, of which Senator Clayton is Chairman. The platform indorses the Philadelphia platform and nominees, and pledges the party to certain reforms and maintenance of the public credit. The Democrats are disheartened and disappointed at the harmony and unanimity which pervaded the Convention and its deliberations, expecting strife for office would lead to the withdrawal of many delegates. A resolution, speaking in highest terms of Gov. Hadley and his administration, was unanimously adopted by the Convention. This State can be set down for Grant and the Republican State ticket.

Sketch of the Republican Nominee for Governor.

Judge Henry Baxter, the Republican nominee for Governor of Arkansas, is one of the oldest citizens of the State, and has long been known as one of its ablest and most prominent public men. A devoted Unionist and steadfast Republican, he is yet eminently conservative. A large property-holder, and thus deeply interested in the growing prosperity of the State, he may be relied upon to zealously guard and protect the material interests of all of her citizens. The nomination of Judge Baxter by the Republicans is a fitting commentary upon the charge of carpet-baggism so often brought against the Republicans, and is in happy contrast with the choice of the Greeley Liberalists.

Col. Henry Page, the present efficient State Treasurer, was renominated by acclamation. Col. Page is a Federal officer who settled in Arkansas immediately upon the close of the war. The rest of the ticket is made up of similarly good material, and it will unquestionably command the support of thousands of intelligent Democrats.

MISSOURI.

The "Liberals" Ask the Democrats for A Conference and Some Official Positions in Case of Success.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—In the Democratic Convention, at Jefferson City, yesterday, after a speech from the President, a committee of three from the Liberal Convention appeared and announced that the Liberals had appointed a Conference Committee to consult with a similar committee on the part of the Democrats regarding a division of offices. After the committee retired a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of fifteen to confer with the Liberals.

The Committee on a Basis of Representation not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned till today.

During the evening the Conference Committees met in joint session. The Liberals asked for the Secretary of State, Treasurer, Register of Lands, Attorney-General, and half of the electoral ticket. This was not agreed to, and a subcommittee of three from each side was appointed, who decided to give the Liberals all they asked excepting the Treasurer. This was subsequently modified in the full Democratic Committee by retaining the Register of Lands for the Democrats, leaving the Liberals the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and half of the electoral ticket. The Committees were to meet again this morning to settle the difference.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City says that some twenty-five or thirty Straight-out Democrats held a meeting there last night at which it was decided to hold another meeting after the adjournment of the Democratic Convention, when delegates to the Louisville Convention will be elected, and an address to the Democrats of the State issued.

The Liberal Republican Convention met at Jefferson City at 9 o'clock this morning. A committee of three from the Democratic Convention appeared, and announced a desire for co-operation regarding the nomination of a joint ticket, and stated that it was desired by the Democrats to act in harmony with the Liberals.

Col. Grosvenor, on behalf of the Conference Committee, reported that both committees had arranged to divide the State and electoral ticket, as previously reported, each Convention to select the candidates allotted to its party, when both Conventions would meet in joint session and ratify the whole ticket. Col. Grosvenor also reported that the Democrats had manifested a most hearty and sincere desire to effect a union and act in harmony with the Liberals, which spirit has been fully reciprocated by the Liberals. The report was adopted unanimously, amid loud cheers. A committee of three was appointed to notify the Democratic Convention of the adoption of the Conference report by the Liberals.

The Democratic Convention met again in Jefferson City at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution indorsing the Cincinnati platform, and adopting it as the platform of the Convention, which was agreed to with only one dissenting vote. The Conference Committee then reported that they had agreed to give the Liberals electors for seven districts and one elector at large, and the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Register of Lands, the Democrats to have the remainder of the ticket.

The report was adopted with a few dissenting votes from the St. Louis delegates. The nominations being next in order, the following ticket was chosen: Judges of the Supreme Court, E. B. Ewing, H. M. Voorhies, F. A. Sherwood, and Washington Adams, all Democrats; Governor, Silas Woodson, Democrat; Lieutenant-Governor, C. H. Frost, Liberal; Secretary of State, Eugene F. Weigel, Liberal; Register of Lands, Frederick Solomon, Liberal.

ILLINOIS.

Congressional Nominations by the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Twelfth District met in this city today, and nominated M. Chamberlain, Esq., of Cass County, as candidate for Congress. The district is largely Democratic, but reports from the separate counties indicate that the contest next Fall will be very close.

Democratic Divisions—Fears of the Liberals Concerning the Convention at Louisville.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Advices from Western Ohio report a growing feeling among the Democrats of the rural districts in favor of the Louisville nominees. Much uneasiness is felt among the Greeleyites in consequence. It is thought that the movement will completely disorganize the Liberal Party in that quarter. N. E. Worthington, editor of the Peoria *Evening Review* severs his connection with that sheet today, to enter the campaign as a Democratic Liberal candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of this State. Both parties in this city are actively engaged in perfecting ward organizations, preparatory to the more active work of the campaign. Meetings are held nightly. The Grant and Wilson clubs are to be uniformed. Grant and Wilson colored clubs are organizing, and the colored citizens of Chicago may be counted as a unit for Grant.

TENNESSEE.

Democratic Tribulations—Andrew Johnson Intends to Run on an Independent Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 22.—Intense excitement prevails in Tennessee over the prospect of Andrew Johnson running for Congress against the regular Democratic nominee. It is generally conceded that it would break up the Democratic Party, and make the most exciting canvass ever known in Tennessee. The rebel General ring that has ruled the State is alarmed. Ten ex-rebel Generals and Colonels are now candidates for all our leading offices, and they still want more. A canvass of Nashville shows a majority of Democratic votes for Johnson. His friends are active, defiant and uncompromising. The working men hold a Johnson mass-meeting Saturday night, at which he will make an address. The friends of Gen. Cheatham, the regular nominee, and Gen. Brown, candidate for Governor, are very uneasy and anxious as to what the coming Republican Convention will do. The spirit and result of yesterday's Convention has been very favorable to Grant, and has thoroughly alarmed Greeley's friends.

VERMONT.

Grand Republican Rally in Hyde Park—Addresses by Prominent Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HYDE PARK, Vt., Aug. 22.—The rally of Republicans here today was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the county. Notwithstanding a heavy shower that lasted all the forenoon, over 1,000 people were in attendance representing every town in the county. Bands of music from Morrisville, Stowe, Cambridge and Wolcott, with appropriate banners and mottoes, escorted the Grant and Wilson Clubs from their respective towns. Some of the banners bore inscriptions taken from the sayings of Mr. Greeley. The Morristown delegation had a side of sole leather on which was inscribed the words, "Grant was never beaten and never will be." The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. Palje, of the County Committee, who nominated Cole B. Sawyer as President, and Vice-Presidents from each town, who were elected. The Chairman then introduced Hon. R. S. Taft, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who was followed by Senator Edmunds and Congressman Williard, each of whom delivered addresses which were received with marked attention by the large audience, among whom were many Democrats. The Republicans of Lamoille County are fully awake to their duties, and will give their candidate a larger majority than ever before. Evening meetings are being held throughout the county.

LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

Delegates Hold a Secret Meeting—Reported Nomination of Charles O'Conor as Candidate for President.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—The Labor Reformers of the United States held a National Convention today for the purpose of taking action in regard to the approaching Presidential contest. The Convention was not a large one, but it was important, as delegates representing 200 or 300 societies of working men in various sections of the country were present. The Convention was called in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting held in the Germania Assembly Rooms in New-York in August, inviting all labor associations to send delegates to the present gathering, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

Max Hammond, of New-York, was elected temporary Chairman. A lively scene ensued during the session on a motion to nominate a President and Vice-President. A large number of delegates jumped up to express their views, and a commotion took place which attracted the attention of the people passing in the street. Some denounced the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore as the thieves' own ticket, and extracts were made from his writings to prove it. The members finally united on a proposition to present the name of Charles O'Conor, of New-York, and Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, to the Louisville Convention in September.

Mr. Pierce, of Rhode Island; E. P. Dunbar, of Wisconsin, Wm. Garcurer, of Maine, were elected Secretaries.

Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed:

George Roch, of Georgia; William Davis, of Michigan; William Price, of Rhode Island; Francis Mahony, of North Carolina; E. B. Greene, of Delaware; E. P. Dunbar, of Wisconsin, and Nicholas Lemon, of Maryland.

The Committee on Organization reported the following officers of the Convention:

Wm. H. Irwing, of Ohio, Chairman; John Heckley, of Pennsylvania, Wm. B. Haley, of Connecticut, and Patrick Cunningham, of Virginia, Secretaries.

Mr. Irwing, on taking the chair, denounced the so-called Labor Reformers, who intended selling the suffrages of the Labor Reformers to either Grant or Greeley. He hoped that this Convention would nominate its own candidates, let the result be what it might. He would suggest that they should not support either Greeley or Grant. Mr. Irwing continued his remarks for some time, and was frequently applauded.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following for the adoption of the Convention:

Resolved, That we, the National Labor Reformers, in Convention assembled, declare that we regret that our candidates have withdrawn from the canvass, for what reason we are utterly at a loss to know; that this conduct is such as meets with our disapprobation and leaves a suspicion on the reputation of those men that they were influenced in their action by the mercenaries of either Grant or Greeley.

Resolved, That under no circumstances will we support either Grant or Greeley, for the reason that neither of those men can fairly represent the interests of this party; that we consider those men as so closely identified with mere parties as to preclude all possibility of either of them doing justice to the working people of this great Republic; and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we proceed with the business of this Convention as will best serve our interests, and take such action as will aid us in nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, or such further action as this Convention in their wisdom may suggest or adopt.

These resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported a list of accredited delegates.

On motion of Mr. John Morris, of Michigan, that the Secretary be directed to read the list of delegates, with the number from each State. The Secretary read the following:

New-York, 23; New-Jersey, 10; Pennsylvania, 22; Delaware, 6; Maine, 6; New-Hampshire, 6; Vermont, 4; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 5; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 3; West Virginia, 2; Georgia, 2; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 2; Texas, 1; Ohio, 4; Michigan, 4; Illinois, 4; Iowa, 3; Wisconsin, 4; Michigan, 5; California, 3; Kentucky, 9; Louisiana, 3; Missouri, 5. Total, 158.

The Secretary read letters from the following States not represented in the Convention, pledging support to the nominees of the Convention: Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Nebraska, Kansas and Florida.

E. B. Green, of Delaware, moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Objected to by W. H. Ferris, of New-York, who stated that it was an impossibility at this time to carry out the campaign to a successful issue, and offered as an amendment to Mr. Green's motion that this Convention appoint a committee of thirty to confer with the Louisville Convention on the best means of carrying out the campaign to a successful issue. Daniel Rumbald, of New-York, in seconding Mr. Ferris' amendment, called attention to the fact that there are at present two candidates in the field—U. S. Grant and Horace Greeley—and in a few days the Louisville Convention will present a third and strong candidate, who will, no doubt, prove successful if we give them our support.

The Chairman called for a vote on the amendment of Mr. Ferris, which was carried by a vote of 138 in favor to 20 against. The original motion of Mr. Green, that the Convention proceed to nominate a President and Vice-President of the United States, was put and declared lost. On motion of Mr. Robert Chamberlain, of Vermont, that the Chair appoint the Committee to go to Louisville, was carried. The Chair then appointed the following-named gentlemen as such Committee: D. W. Spellissey, of New-York; John F. Gardner, of New-York; John P. Grew, of New-York; John Heckley, of Pennsylvania; Thomas H. Harvey, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Mulligan, of Pennsylvania; Peter McDermott, of New-Jersey; Theodore Gee, of Maine; Jasper Rogers, of New-Hampshire; William Williams, of Vermont; William Albert, of Massachusetts; D. W. C. Momus, of Indiana; Charles Froman, of Indiana; H. R. Bemus, of Indiana; Matthew Riley, of Illinois; P. M. Temple, of Iowa; E. P. Dunbar, of Wisconsin; D. R. Fellows, of Michigan; Wm. Davis, of Michigan; J. T. Atterough, of Michigan; Geo. W. Cole, of California; Charles Gibson, of California; Charles Graff, of Kentucky; George Sallanday, of Kentucky; Peter Johnson, of Louisiana; Charles Murray, of Louisiana; Eugene M. Case, of Missouri; L. P. Kane, of Missouri, and Louis M. Lent, of Wisconsin.

On motion of George Loundell, of Pennsylvania, that the Chairman and Secretaries of this Convention accompany the Committee to Louisville as part of the delegation, George W. Cole, of California, was called to the chair to put the motion, which was adopted. Mr. D. A. Spellissey, of New-York, asked for the privilege of the floor for fifteen minutes. The Chairman seeing no objection granted the request.

Mr. Spellissey urged the Committee to press the nomination of Mr. Charles O'Conor, of New-York, and Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, as being the most consistent men the people of the United States could support; and said that they were men who were well known to the people of the United States, and wise, honest, and efficient gentlemen with whom we could place our interests with safety and feel assured that our country, under the guidance of two such men, will prosper and the interests of labor meet with proper attention. He said that Mr. O'Conor's record is such that it needs no comment; that the entire strength of all classes will be centered on O'Conor and Saulsbury, and that men who love their country and who are opposed to party corruption will support this ticket.

Mr. Spellessey then made a motion, which he submitted to the Convention, that the committee appointed by this Convention be instructed to urge the nomination of Charles O'Conor, of New-York, for President of the United States, and Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, for Vice-President of the United States.

The motion of Mr. Spellissey was carried with great enthusiasm, which continued for some time.

A motion of Mr. Pierce, of Rhode Island, that a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to prepare an address setting forth an address setting forth the principles of the Convention, "to be presented to the Louisville Convention by our Committee," was adopted.

The Chair appointed the following as the Committee: James Flood, of New-York; Thos. R. Scott, of New-Jersey; James Costello, of Pennsylvania; John Hardenbrook, of Delaware; Edward Jordane, of Maine; Chas. Flanders, of New-Hampshire; Jacob Rupert, of Vermont; D. G. Watterman, of Massachusetts; August O'Hara, of Connecticut; J. M. Moody, of Texas.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

Letter from Blanton Duncan—He Denies that He has in Any Way Affiliated with the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—The *Commercial* of to-morrow publishes the following, addressed to the editors of the *Courier-Journal*:

Editors of the Courier-Journal:

In today's *Courier-Journal* a statement is made, coming from your Washington correspondent, that the Administration places funds to my credit; and it is commented upon editorially. The unfairness of such reckless assertions indicates the alarm which is felt by your Greeley party. It is hoped that such misrepresentations will paralyze the efforts now being made to reorganize the Democratic Party. I stamp your correspondent's statement as an unqualified lie. No money has been tendered me from Washington, and none would be accepted. The expenses of the Convention so far have been and will be in future borne by me, and will be my donation to the cause, unless subscriptions should be made to defray them. Your correspondent yesterday telegraphed that feelings of alarm were felt in official circles about the movement at Louisville. Today the alarm is abated, and you assert that the Convention is to be run in the Grant interest. I believe that my character stands as high in the United States as yours, and that the reckless misrepresentations in your journal and others will react upon you in the end and make friends of truth and honesty in politics, more determined to stand by their principles.

(Signed.) BLANTON DUNCAN.

It having been asserted by many Greeley organs, among them the *Courier-Journal*, that Duncan was a Know-nothing, he directs your correspondent to say he never was a Whig, was opposed to the national bank, favored free trade and had nothing to do with the organization of the Know-nothing Party; was not a member when Haldeman, of the *Courier-Journal*, was a leading spirit, but joined the organization after Haldeman was expelled. That he voted against the Know-nothing candidate in 1854, when Haldeman and other Greeley leaders in Kentucky voted for them.

Hon. Thos. J. Speer, Representative to Congress from the Fourth Georgia District, died at his home near Barnesville, Sunday last, aged thirty-five years. He was a Republican in politics.

MICHIGAN.

Nomination of State Officers by the Liberal and Democratic Parties, at the Convention at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 22.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican Joint Convention met here today and nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—Austin Blair.
Lieut.-Governor—John C. Blanchard.
Secretary of State—George H. House.
Treasurer—Joseph A. Holter.
Auditor—Gen. Neil O'Hearon.
Land Commissioner—Geo. H. Murdock.
Attorney-General—Gen. Matthew H. Maynard.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Willard Stearns.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, indorsing the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and recommending Austin Blair to the confidence of the voters of the State.

Ohio Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The Republicans of the Twelfth Ohio District at Lancaster, today, nominated Col. James Taylor for Congress.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Continuation of Mob Rule in Belfast, Ireland.

The Rioters Still Plundering and Burning Buildings.

Feeble Effort of the Authorities to Restore Order.

Latest Reports from the Geneva Tribunal.

The Conference Closing and Preparing for Festivity.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Belfast Mob Still Engaged in Plundering and Destroying Business Houses—The Firing from Buildings Continued.

LONDON, Aug. 22—A. M.—Dispatches from Belfast last evening report that the condition of the city was somewhat better than it had been during the day. Encounters between the inhabitants had ceased, but mobs of desperadoes were still engaged wrecking houses. The loss to property-holders is very heavy.

Yesterday, while a detachment of the Police force of the city were attempting to discover and arrest persons who were firing from houses into the streets, they were fired at themselves, but escaped without injury. The policemen returned the fire of their assailants, but with what effect is unknown. It is believed that since the disorders commenced several rioters have been killed and their remains secretly buried by their friends.

It has been decided to abandon the demonstration of welcome which was to have been made upon the return from America of Mr. Johnson, member of Parliament for this city.

Many families are still leaving Belfast. The the working classes express great indignation at conduct of the Magistrates of the city in dealing with the rioters.

Additional Buildings Fired by the Mob—Arrest and Sentence of Some of the Rioters.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Belfast this morning says during the night several buildings were fired by incendiaries. The Magistrates have unanimously petitioned the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to place the city under the operations of the Peace Preservation act. At midnight a heavy rain fell, which cleared the streets of the riotous crowds. The man who was suspected of murdering Policeman Moore has been arrested, and parties who witnessed the deed positively identify him as the murderer. It was thought this morning that the riots were at an end.

The arrested rioters have had a hearing before the Magistrates, and a number have been sentenced to prison for terms ranging from one to two months. The most aggravated cases were committed to jail for further trial.

Movements of the Prince of Wales and Gen. Sherman.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Prince of Wales has gone on a yachting excursion to the coast of France. Gen. Sherman paid a visit to the ancient town of Dundee yesterday. The importation of Belgian coal continues on an extensive scale, it being four shillings per ton cheaper than English coal.

Failure of a Large East India and China House.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., large East India and China merchants, heretofore in first-rate standing, have failed. Their liabilities are £2,000,000 sterling. The firm is represented in the directory of the Bank of England and other banking institutions. The failure flattens the market for Consols.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

The Work of the Court Drawing to a Close—Preparations for Dining and Dancing.

GENEVA, Aug. 22.—The work of the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Alabama claims evidently draws to a close. The counsel on behalf of the English and American Governments have been more than usually busy today, with the Secretary of the Court, in the drawing up of a statement of accounts between the two nations of losses occasioned by the depredations of each of the Anglo-Confederate privateers. All the members of the Tribunal are to dine together to-morrow, and the wife of Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the American Agent, will give a ball in their honor the same evening.

RUSSIA.

Progress Made by the International Statistical Congress.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—The sessions of the International Statistical Congress were opened today by the Grand Duke Constantine. The ceremonies of the occasion were of a solemn and impressive nature.

FRANCE.

Loss of the Steam-ship Panama—France and the Meeting of the Emperors.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The steam-ship Panama, which sailed from St. Nazaire on the 15th, was lost in a storm off the Spanish coast near Santander. All the passengers and crew were saved.

The Band of the Garde Republicaine landed at Havre today. On reaching the shore the Band played the Marseillaise amid great enthusiasm on the part of the large crowd which welcomed them home.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Trouville where he was cordially received by President Thiers. The reception was entirely informal. President Thiers and the Prince promenaded on the beach today.

Count Orloff has transmitted to President Thiers a letter from the Emperor of Russia, which states that the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin is not aimed at France.

MEXICO.

Gradual Restoration of Peace—Imprisonment of an American Citizen.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 15, via HAVANA, Aug. 21.—All the revolutionary leaders accepted the amnesty offered them, except Garcia de Cadena, who, holding out defiantly, was captured. Porfirio Diaz is expected in the Capital next week. President Lerdo de Tejada entertains the kindliest feelings toward him, and will probably appoint him to an important office. The Cabinet is still unchanged. Puebla, Tlascala, Hidalgo, San Luis and Zacatecas have been restored to State sovereignty.

Lerdo has contracted a loan of half a million dollars. This is the first time in many years that the Government has enjoyed credit.

Gen. Alexandre Garcia has gone as Minister to Guatemala.

Juan Jose Boz is prominently mentioned as a Presidential candidate.

The Juaristas hold private caucuses nightly.

Minister Nelson goes to the United States after the Fall State elections.

Small bands of *pronunciados* still roam about committing robberies. Steps are being taken to suppress the evil. Confidence is returning slowly and trade has but slightly improved.

Mr. Thiele, an American citizen, is still detained in Chiapas prison. Thiele complains that the American Minister has made no efforts in his case. The Americans in Chiapas are excited over the matter. Other persons doubt the reported inactivity of the Minister.

FRANCE.

Topics of the Day—M. Dumas and the Frail Sex—Danger to Franco-Ottoman Relations—Keratry's Resignation—M. Favre's Troubles—Closing of the School of Medicine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872.

The fears expressed only two or three days ago that the journals of Paris would be dull during the Summer holidays, are already dissipated, for no sooner are four or five columns vacated by the reports of the debates in the Assembly than they are immediately taken by a crop of new and curious incidents. In this, as in most other things, the laws of supply and demand seem to be unfailing. The arrival of the President at Trouville, the royal honors paid him en route, the letter of Prince Bismarck lithographed by the *Figaro*, the shameful speculations in the new loan denounced by the *Journal des Débats*, the manifesto of the Radicals, the resignation of Count Kératry, the revival of the quarrel at the School of Medicine about Dr. Tardieu, the "incident Jules Favre" and the Oriental escapade of M. de Vogué, are among the prominent topics of this day's budget of news. There are many other items of minor importance, all tending to enliven these variable August days, but too local to be of interest beyond the Atlantic. Among the latter I may mention the discussion still going on over the question raised by the *Affaire Dubourg*, or rather, perhaps, by the book of Alexander Dumas. Jokers pretend that M. Dumas has become an authority in such matters, as M. Paul de Cassagnac has won the right to be an authority in dueling, and that the celebrated writer is annoyed to death by aggrieved husbands who want to know if the time has come when they must kill. The close of the book is devoted to advice to an imaginary son. If, says M. Dumas, you cannot do anything at all with her—if you find her possessed of natural and innate perverseness, if—so and so, through a long list of grievances, and she will not listen to reason, *tue-la!* And now M. Dumas wakes at night to find strange men under his windows, holding up to him written proof and demanding wildly *faut-il la tue?* But this piece of fantasy is not so far from the truth as it may seem, for book after book is appearing based upon that of M. Dumas', and with such titles as *Must We Kill Her?* or, *Must We Pardon Her?* or some variation of the term *L'homme-femme*. Three of these works had appeared before that of M. de Girardin, who argues for liberty of marriage, which means that children should bear the mother's name and not the father's, and that the presence of many fathers shall not destroy the unity of the family. Two more books have just appeared to refute this shocking theory, and one more reply to M. Alex. Dumas. But I am giving too much space to one of my minor incidents. Suffice it to say, that none of these works would do to publish in English, nor do I see any possible good which can result from their publication in French.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

I will not pretend to go over my topics in order, or even arrange them according to their interest as it appears here; but so far as I am concerned, I find nothing more amusing than the affair of M. de Vogué, French Minister at Constantinople. While paying a visit of ceremony the other day, M. de Vogué told the Sultan that he was tired of standing and wanted to sit down. Despite the frown on the Sultan's brow, the French Minister very coolly turned round and ordered a chair. The domestics were horrified. There are two stories about the matter; but the most probable is, that Abdel-Aziz-Khan ordered a chair to be brought, and M. de Vogué immediately plumped himself into it, well seated himself in face of his sacred Majesty. I do not use this expression ironically, but to express the true feeling of the Turks. M. de Vogué enjoyed his repose before the Sultan, and went home quite content with this master-stroke, feeling sure that he had conquered the right of sitting at future receptions. The next day the Sultan sent a note to Djemil Pacha, Ottoman Ambassador at Paris, ordering him to demand the recall of M. de Vogué, that official having failed to show the proper respect to the sovereign to whom he is accredited. M. de Remusat received the demand with his habitual air of irony, or of mocking skepticism, and with that tone of raillery which is inimitable in him, he replied that he could see nothing so very serious in M. de Vogué's making himself at ease, and after all it was only a matter of form. But M. de Remusat's raillery rather aggravated the matter, for the Turkish Ambassador insisted upon the recall. M. Thiers treats the matter more seriously, and will probably give his representative a lesson in courtesy. Napoleon I., and after him Napoleon III., always made it a point to charge ambassadors to conform in everything to the customs of the country in which they were staying, and on no account to violate a single rule of etiquette. To us this seems like a tempest in a teapot, but it is a very serious matter to the Turks. To realize it, we have only to imagine what the indignation of Englishmen would be were some foreign ambassador to show himself wanting in politeness to Her Majesty the Queen.

KERATRY'S RESIGNATION.

The Comte de Kératry's mournful chant I will give you in short meter, for it is a political matter, and we are now in vacation. Every day since his appointment as Prefect at Marseilles M. de Kératry has had some sort of a quarrel, and most of the time he has been in hot water with the Municipal Council. That intelligent body is Red—decidedly Red—and the Prefect, although willing to go a long ways to please a friend, cannot quite follow these Radical Aldermen in their Socialist doctrines. He complained to the Government, and was sustained. But that was all. He complained again, and once more he was sustained. The Minister wrote him a beautiful letter approving his conduct. Thus things went on for some time. Every complaint brought him a new letter of approval. But finally M. de Kératry asked what was the use of approving his conduct if nothing was done to the other side. The more his conduct was approved, the more the obnoxious Council did as it pleased. He demanded its dissolution. This brought a splendid letter from M. Thiers, who approved of his conduct again and, patting him on the back a little, told him to be patient for a few weeks, for before the Assembly broke up he would order the Council dissolved. Victory was his at last, and M. de Kératry carried things with a high hand. He snubbed the Council, and snuffed out the men who hissed "Rabagas." Finally, the last day of the session came, and the Prefect was preparing an address ordering a new election, when news came of the adjournment, and with it a letter telling him that the Government had concluded not to keep its promise. However, his conduct was "approved," and he was invited to wait until the Assembly met. Under such circumstances the Count thought that the only thing for him to do was to resign, and he did; but he carries into retirement the proud satisfaction of knowing that his course was approved by the Government.

M. FAVRE'S TROUBLES.

The "Affair Jules Favre" is of another character, and I shall have to refer to it again. The truth is that this individual has no more reflection than an infant. As the saying goes, he cannot see an inch beyond his nose. He makes all manner of ridiculous mistakes, and feels greatly aggrieved when told of it. And worst of all is that he is always "found out." He claims to be a perfectly honest man, and will cry like a baby over the injustice of the people, yet he goes off to commit another error, and without the slightest idea that he is doing anything wrong. Being driven from one post to another, M. Favre determined to return to the practice of the law. In France the Judge questions and cross-questions, and lawyers are not bound to accept clients unless they please. Consequently it was thought that M. Favre would select some great case for his return. Instead of that, he accepted the defense of a Prussian woman, the mistress of a Frenchman, who is accused of supplying the German Army. The plea is that she was forced to do so, but as these two persons made a large fortune out of the Germans, who accuse them of swindling by means of "shoddy," the plea is not a very good one. Despite his former position, M. Favre accepted, for an enormous fee, the defense of this woman. Thereupon the jury wrote to the Judge, saying that, under the peculiar circumstances, they could not decide impartially upon the evidence, and that the very sight of Jules Favre would make them hostile to his client. The President is one of the best in France, M. Salmon. Taking the matter into consideration, he concluded to adjourn the case to another term. At the present moment a great deal is said on both sides. One party condemns the jury; the other says they performed an act of honest courage. I must read up on the jury law of France before I can express an opinion, but I cannot help entering fully into the feelings of the jury. With his usual recklessness, or lightness, M. Favre persists in defending his client, and if she persists in allowing it we may be very sure that she will get the fullest extent of the law.

CLOSING OF A SCHOOL.

The School of Medicine was closed the other day and in disorder. You remember the affair of Dr. Tardieu, who was hissed because he "denounced," or was charged with denouncing, a *Fédéré* wounded in his hospital? The affair led to disturbances, and to a closure of the school. In a closing lecture a fellow-professor referred to the matter in rather warm terms—too warm, in fact—and the benches were wild with enthusiasm. The Professor has been called to account, but as he persists in what he said, there is every prospect of a pretty quarrel among the doctors.

ASHBY.

VIRGINIA.

The Campaign in the Third Virginia District—A Miserable Scramble for a Vacancy That May Not Occur—The Diligence of the Republican State Committee—Virginia to be Carried for Grant and Wilson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

The campaign in this Congressional District of Virginia is about to begin, for both sides have now got their candidates for Congress in the field—the Conservatives, or Democrats, having on Wednesday nominated Capt. Geo. D. Wise, the present Commonwealth's Attorney for Richmond. The Convention was a very boisterous and disorderly one, the hall in which it met having to be cleared several times, the assistance of the police being called in. There was a fight on the floor between two of the spectators, and a general row among the delegates became imminent at several stages of the proceedings. After the nomination of Wise was accomplished by the chicanery, as charged, of the Richmond politicians, the country supporters of Col. J. K. Connally were much dissatisfied, and one of them, the temporary Chairman of the Convention, swore that the nomination was the result of a cheat, and that he would not stand it.

Capt. Wise is a nephew of Gen. Henry A. Wise, but not, as is generally supposed, on the father's side, but on the mother's, she having been a sister of the General. Hon. Tully R. Wise, father of Capt. Wise, was only a second cousin of Henry A. Wise. Capt. Wise is thirty-eight years of age, and has considerable ability as a lawyer and speaker. He was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the city in May, 1870, and last May he was re-elected without opposition.

So certain are the Conservatives that Wise will be elected to Congress that a disgraceful tug and scramble for the prospective vacancy in the office of Commonwealth's Attorney has already begun—nay, began day before yesterday. The foremost one of the eager and greedy aspirants is Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel, Chairman of the State Conservative Committee, and who never sees an opening in the office way but what he rushes for it in hot haste. He was among the competitors of Capt. Wise for the Congressional nomination. On the principle that the first-comer ought to be first served, hardly had he heard the buzzas which announced the success of Wise, ere he had in circulation here for signatures a petition to the Judge of the Hustings Court to appoint him to the vacancy in the office of Commonwealth's Attorney when it occur! But others got wind of his movement with great dispatch, and he has now several rivals that dispute his claims to the coveted position.

However, Capt. Wise may not go to Congress after all, and the expected vacancy may remain an unhatched chicken. This district is nominally the Third, which Hon. Charles H. Porter, Republican, has represented in Congress since 1869; but it was dreadfully gerrymandered by the last Legislature, so as to insure, if possible, the return at this election of a Democratic Representative. But J. Ambler Smith, Esq., the Republican candidate, expresses the confident belief that the Democrats overrate their own strength in the district and underrate that of the Republicans.

The State Republican Executive Committee are working most energetically to carry the State for Grant and Wilson. At their headquarters in this city John W. Woltz, the Secretary, assisted by members of the Committee and others, is industriously at work day and night sending out campaign documents to all parts of the Commonwealth. And care is taken that there be no waste of ammunition. Every document is sent where it will be likely to tell. The work and the workers are well organized, and all are inspired to the utmost diligence by one great object, and that is to carry Virginia triumphantly for the Republican ticket in November. There is no doubt that it is a difficult task, but it is a task the Committee have undertaken confidently, with a full appreciation of the difficulties and a steadfast determination to overcome them. They will surely deserve well of the party if they succeed, and their efforts should meet with every encouragement and assistance that can be rendered them.

As for the Democrats in Virginia, they seem to have been palsied, paralyzed, by the bitter disappointment in North Carolina. They were so sure of that Kukluxridden State, had bet so much money on it, and had, indeed, so confidingly accepted the first announcement of a Democratic victory there—firing rejoicing cannon thereover, and otherwise making premature asses of themselves—that they are now hopelessly despondent. They shake their heads, and think of the not-forgotten Confederate days, when Confederate victories were prophesied and announced on every side, and yet the inexorable and unconquerable Grant kept right on to complete success. They see the parallel and they feel it—and they also see and feel how miserably the parallel fails with Greeley as a substitute for Lee! Up, Guards, and at them, and a Waterloo victory for Grant and Wilson in Virginia, as well as everywhere else, is certain!

Already the Greeley movement is stale, flat and unprofitable, and the ridiculous fellows who started Greeley hats and Greeley fans, a few weeks ago, have grown ashamed of those puerile badges, and have quietly laid them aside. The once noisy Greeley Clubs are now heard no more, for they are voiceless, dead, beyond the hope of resurrection. An additional reason for all this apathy among Virginia Conservatives is their over-weening faith that they are sure to carry the State, but there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, as they ought to know from their former experiences, especially with Gen. Grant.

The long and distressing drouth that had prevailed so long throughout Central Virginia, ended night before last, when a general rain commenced, continuing all day yesterday and last night. The clouds still linger, with a promise of more rain.

An Attempt to Send Fresh Peaches Direct to England.

From the Middletown (Del.) Transcript, Aug. 17.

On Wednesday last J. B. Fennimore, Esq., packed a crate of choice peaches and forwarded them by the steam-ship City of Limerick, of the Inman line of mail steamers, to her Majesty, the Queen of England, at Windsor Castle. The peaches are of the varieties known as "Troths," "Yorks" and "Reeves' Favorites," and separately wrapped in a paper prepared by a firm in Boston for preserving fruits from decay. Mr. Fennimore has made a series of experiments with the paper, and now makes the first bold experiment of transporting fresh peaches direct to Europe. He also shipped a crate to the Captain of the steamer, who agrees not to open it until in Liverpool, and acquaint Mr. Fennimore with the success of the experiment.

Washington County Democrats.

The honest Democrats who are fixed in their determination never to sustain their lifelong slanderer are not making much stir, but their votes will count. How they intend to act is in part revealed by this straw, which the Albany *Express* records: "In one of the large villages in Washington County, where steps have been taken to form a Grant Club, the call was placed in a store, that any persons might sign it who pleased. It received the signatures of twenty-three Democrats, with those of a large number of Republicans."

THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRACY.

An Hour with Blanton Duncan—Prominent Men in Accord with the Louisville Movement—A Look into the Political Aspect in Kentucky.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

It has been my good fortune recently to visit the residence, in this city, of Col. Blanton Duncan, the Kentucky savior of pure Democracy, and my idea of the man was very far from being filled. My ideal Duncan was a sort of a George Francis Train fellow, without brains and without influence, but I am excusable for this, as the opinion was formed after reading much of the man in the Liberal journals, who, by the way, take frequent opportunities to misrepresent the motives of all who are identified with the "straight" movement. Here let me say there are thousands of Democrats in the country who will not vote for Mr. Greeley, but who, for fear of the vituperation and malignity of the lesser *Tribunes*, have refrained up to the present time of publicly expressing themselves. I know whereof I speak, but to this again. Blanton Duncan is a man of positive convictions, and I do not believe that a herd of lions in his path would make him deviate a hair's-breadth from what he deemed to be proper. His object in occupying his present position cannot reasonably be supposed to be for gain in worldly goods, as he is now a wealthy man; it is not in the hope of being rewarded with office, because the man's private life shows that he is not an office-seeker, and now after studying his history up to the present, I have concluded that he is a Democratic Stephen—willing to die the death of a martyr, rather than yield his convictions of what he believes to be right. In personal appearance, Duncan is an attractive man; in a crowd of people, he would be the observed of the observers, and the inquiry would most generally be, "Aint that man a Kentuckian?" At a rough guess, I put his age at fifty. Now paint for yourself the picture of a man about six feet in height, slightly stoop-shouldered, dark gray hair on a large, well-developed head, filled with a pair of piercing eyes of the same color, large and well developed body and limbs, the whole weighing, probably, two hundred and fifty pounds, and you have a very good portrait of Blanton Duncan. He is affable and frank in conversation, not obtrusive with his argument, but unyielding in his convictions. I found him quite busy with his correspondence, which, by-the-bye, has become so great that he has been compelled to employ a secretary to respond to the many letters on the political situation received from all parts of the country. In response to my question, as to the prospect of the Democratic movement, he assured me that thirty-one States, at least, would be represented in the September Convention, and that by regularly-appointed delegates, not by a crowd of soreheads, like those who attended the Cincinnati gathering, but by men of standing, ambitious for nothing but the preservation of the principles of the old party. To satisfy me on this latter point, he kindly gave me his permission to look over his mail, for the past forty-eight hours. I confess astonishment. Here were letters from every State in the Union and from many eminent persons, whose support has been time and again claimed by the Liberals.

"Col Duncan," said I, "the friends of Mr. Greeley claim that Gen. —— (a letter from whom I had in my hand) is a warm friend of the Cincinnati ticket. Why don't he deny their assertions?"

"For the simple reason," responded my host, "that he does not desire to be covered with the mud thrown by the Greeleyites on every Democrat who refuses to bow down and worship with them. The fate of Gen. Dix, Col. Mosby and a host of others in this respect is a warning to us, which we will heed."

Is this letter from Hon. ——, who declined the Liberal nomination for Congress in the —— Ohio District last week?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," replied the Colonel, "the bargain and sale men were anxious to have him become their nominee, but they will find that his principles are not for barter."

I might write in this way matter which would fill a page of the TIMES, but I will let this suffice for this occasion. The writers of the two letters alluded to have each been named as Liberals by the journals of that party within a week.

What do the anti-Greeley Democrats expect to accomplish by their Convention—you have no hope of electing the President? I asked.

"Our action," responded Col. Duncan, "is a protest against radicalism in any and every shape. We have no choice of evils; we do not look at the situation in that way. Ask a man which he would rather have—the small-pox or the hydrophobia; turn to a Democrat of principle and ask him which he prefers—Grant or Greeley? The response in both cases would be, neither one, if I can help it. We can help ourselves, and we intend to. Between the two tickets there is no choice for honest Democrats or for conservative men. Greeley has urged the enactment of every obnoxious law passed by Congress for the government of the South, and Grant in his capacity as President has enforced them as he is bound to do. Democrats in Congress who opposed these outrageous measures, were denounced in the bitterest terms by Mr. Greeley in his paper. You might as well talk of the Christianity of Satan as to talk of Mr. Greeley's conservatism. It would be a thousand times better for the country to 'bear the ills it has than fly to others that it knows not of.'"

The readers of the TIMES I presume will be able to judge by these remarks as to what motive the Democracy have in inaugurating the Louisville movement. The managers care nothing about the Liberal scare-crow of defeating Greeley and electing Grant, in fact they have no choice between the two candidates.

In proof of this assertion I append an editorial paragraph taken from the Atlanta *Sun* of the 16th, as follows:

> "We know that many persons who have made up their minds to vote for Greeley have only this one reason for doing so—their object is simply to defeat Grant.
>
> The object is laudable enough, but when we consider the means proposed we think it would not be amiss to reverse the proposition and raise the cry of anything to beat Greeley. It is certainly very desirable to defeat Grant, and no one on earth is more ready to labor for this purpose than we; but we see nothing in Greeley or his principles to make it desirable to elect him in preference to Grant. We would as soon say 'anything to beat Greeley' as to say 'anything to beat Grant.'

It is asserted by several of the most prominent that their ticket will receive a larger popular vote than will be given for the Liberal nominees, and that before the middle of October they will present a stronger front against Republicanism than the Cincinnati ticket has ever done. Chas. O'Conor will undoubtedly be nominated for President, while the choice for the next position is divided between Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, and Alex. Stephens, of Georgia. The names of several other and more prominent men are being canvassed, but I am not at liberty to mention them. The result of the Convention, though, may be that a well-known Pennsylvanian will occupy the position now assigned to Mr. O'Conor.

The Democracy of this State are not as enthusiastic for Greeleyism as the outer world would suppose, from reading the *Courier-Journal*. That organ is being careful about the kind of political news it serves up for its readers. It is quite noticeable that straight county conventions are never noticed by that paper, nor has it had the honesty to mention the recent outrage on a colored Republican at Lexington, except to deny that there was any of the State militia in the party of roughs who attempted to break up the meeting. It has the enterprise to copy paragraphs from the New-York *Sun*, of the vilest and most filthy character, concerning "Grant and his henchman," but it fails to publish, even as a matter of news, an outrage like the one mentioned occurring in one of the principal cities of Kentucky. The complaint here is not of the *Courier-Journal* alone, but also of the manner in which Associated Press news is prepared at this point and scattered broadcast over the country, for be it known that nothing is sent from Louisville except it accords with the views of the *Courier-Journal*, the reporter being on the editorial staff of that newspaper. The Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Chronicle*, Chicago *Inter-Ocean* and the *Times* are the only Northern Republican journals represented in the State by correspondents; so it will be seen that news favorable to the Republican cause does not reach your State except through these channels, or through the *Daily Commercial*, of this city.

The Democrats of the Greeley stripe are making prodigious efforts in this vicinity to get up a little enthusiasm by means of a Peace Jubilee. The managers of the undertaking have selected the first week in September for their show, a time when the city will be crowded with strangers attending the opening of the exposition. Every man, woman, and child from abroad, who happens here then, will be claimed as a visitor to the Jubilee. Liberal organs may talk about "the ground swell" and the great tidal-wave oversweeping Kentucky, but as a Kentuckian, knowing my people, I freely say that Greeleyism don't go down worth a cent in this State.

From present appearances, I have my doubts about the Liberal ticket, even counting Kentucky. Of course, your readers in the East will doubt my statement, but I should like to have our friends in the other States to mark my prediction, viz.: If the Louisville Convention makes a nomination, and there is every possibility that it will, Grant will get the electoral vote of Kentucky. On the other hand, if there are but two tickets in the field, Greeley will not have a majority of over eight thousand, or less than one-fourth of Gov. Leslie's majority in the State. The Republican ranks are solid, there being less that two hundred deserters in the entire commonwealth to the Liberal Party. Of the newspapers, but one has gone over to the enemy. Can the Republicans of any other State present such a record? We know the value of the principles of our party, and, above all, we know the object of the Southern men who support Mr. Greeley. We pray that our friends in the North and East will not desert us, just at a time when we of the South need their services. During the past year Republicanism has made great headway in our State, and by degrees we have forced the Democracy to accord to colored people many of their rights, so long withheld. All is not yet done, but we hope, with proper encouragement and aid, to accomplish much more in this direction.

THE NAVY BLUE-BOOK.

Our Gallant Tars—Promotions, Officers Retired, and Deaths.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1872.

The July Blue-book of the navy is out, and notes some important changes high up in the line; besides deaths since the issue of the book, has also made a few others. No change is noted until the name of Charles S. Boggs, seventh in the Rear-Admirals' list, who has been retired, and whose place has been filled by the promotion of Joseph F. Green. James Alden, twelfth on the Rear-Admirals' list, has been retired, and his place filled by the promotion of Commodore Augustus L. Case. Commodore Alfred Taylor was also promoted to a Rear-Admiral, and has since been retired. Commodore Alex. M. Pennock has been promoted to a Rear-Admiral.

These changes leave Commodore John L. Worden, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, at the head of the list of Commodores. His promotion to a Rear-Admiral is expected in November. Commodore Wm. H. Macomb has died since July 1.

In the Captains, Thomas H. Stevens, who is at the head of the list for promotion, is now under suspension. This brings Capt. Robert H. Wyman to head the list. The death of Commodore McComb will make Capt. Wyman a Commodore. Capts. Thos. H. Patterson, John C. Howell, Daniel Ammen and Edward T. Nichols have been promoted to vacancies in the grade of Commodores. Capt. Thos. H. Stevens was passed over by all four of these. Commanders Reigart B. Lowrey, Wm. W. Low, John H. Upshur, Francis A. Roe and James S. Thornton, have been promoted to Captains. Lieut.-Commanders Francis M. Bunce, Byron Wilson, Frederick V. McNair, Wm. B. Cushing, Arthur R. Yates, John A. Howell, Allen W. Reed, Geo. Dewey and Chas. L. Franklin, have been promoted to Commanders. Lieut.-Commander Alfred Hopkins being furloughed, Lieut.-Commander Henry B. Seeley under suspension, and Lieut.-Commander Geo. B. White going up to the grade of Commander, brings Lieut.-Commander Henry L. Howison first on the list for promotion.

The following Masters have been promoted to Lieutenants: Erasmus Dennison, Wm. H. Reeder, Francis H. Delano, Daniel Delehanty, Chas. O. Allibone, Chas. C. Cornwell, Royall K. Ingersoll, Robert M. G. Brown, Adolph Marit and Duncan Kennedy.

The following have been promoted to Masters: Charles P. Perkins, B. H. Buckingham, Lyman G. Spalding, Charles G. Boardman, William P. Potter, Giles B. Halbeo, John Garvin, Edwin H. Wiley, Sumner C. Paine, H. H. M. Richards, Arthur P. Osborn, John B. Briggs, Alex. M. Thackard, Newton E. Mason, Henry C. Hardy, Arthur P. Nazro, Lewis E. Bixleo, William W. Kimball, Charles R. Brown, Wm. P. Day, Joseph B. Hobson, John C. Wilson, Ewd. A. Field, Jas. Franklin, Uriah R. Harris, William A. Hadden, Richard G. Davenport, Ewd. B. Barry, C. W. Ruschenberger, Chas. A. Bradbury, Richard A. Breik, Ewd. J. Berwried, Herbert Winslow, Wm. H. Turner, Fletcher S. Bassett, Timothy D. Boller, and Geo. P. Colvocoresses.

Gilbert Morton has been promoted to Ensign.

The Cadet Midshipmen promoted to rank of Midshipmen were those graduated in June. These, with the mates, gunners and boatswain, conclude the grades of the line. Other officers of the navy are classed as staff officers.

R.

ROWING MATCHES.

Matches for the Future Throughout the Country—The Amateur Convention.

Ellis Ward and John Biglin, their backers, and a few friends met yesterday, and made a match for a five mile race with one turn for $500 a side. The race to take place Sept. 19, at Nyack on the Hudson.

James Taylor, Robert Bagnall, Joseph H. Sadler, and Thomas Winship propose to row any four men in the world a four and pair oared, also a single scull race, giving the preference to the (Paris) St. John Crew, allowing them £200 to row a race on the Tyne for £500 a side. If the St. John men decline the offer, the same terms to hold good for the Ward or Biglin crew.

The delegates to the Amateur Convention will meet at De Garmo Hall, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on Wednesday next at 11 A. M. A pamphlet has been issued by Mr. James Watson, containing all known definitions and contractions of the word amateur, which was quickly followed by a lecture on the subject from the pen of Mr. Wm. B. Curtis.

Mr. Curtis has thoroughly explained everything relating to the vexed question. The two publications are printed for distribution among the clubs; those failing to receive them may address Mr. James Watson, No. 263 Broadway, who will be happy to furnish them on application.

From our Canada correspondent we learn that rowing matters prosper as well in the Dominion as with us. The regatta of the Lachine Club, held on Saturday last, proved quite a success, and another, held recently at Toronto, also contained some very interesting features.

The Fall rowing season is opening with unprecedented prospects. If the delegates to the Convention can agree upon a national regatta, it will crown the fair success of our boating interest handsomely. The Harlem Navy will also accomplish something handsome before the season is out, and numerous other aquatic events are on foot.

The match race between Dick Deeley, of the Gulick Club, and George Engelhard, of the Sewanhaka Club, comes off at Pleasant Valley, on Wednesday next. Both the young men are hard at work to fit themselves for the race, which all agree should prove one of the finest rowing contests which has ever taken place in our waters. It is positively stated that the winner of this race will accept Mr. James O'Neil's challenge. A steam-boat chartered by Deeley's friends will carry passengers to the course, from the foot of Christopher-street, landing at Thirty-fourth-street.

Many of our boating men have expressed a desire to become better acquainted with the members of other rowing organizations, and ask why a grand review of all the boats belonging to the many clubs about here cannot be carried out.

An excellent mile dash came off in Charleston harbor on the 14th inst., between three four-oared boats, belonging respectively to the Palmetto, Atlantic and Carolina Clubs, in which the Palmettos proved their superiority, after close and exciting competition. The St. John Rowing Club of New-Orleans had a brilliant aquatic festival on Bayou St. John, two of their club-boats adding largely to the enjoyment of the day with a trial pull of three miles, the winning boat scoring a hard-earned victory in 26 minutes and 45 seconds.

From Pittsburg we learn that Michael Hanlon, of the Soho Club, and Mr. Dagnall, of the Max Moorhead Club, are matched to row a single-scull race Sept. 6, for $200, reserving the privilege of increasing the stakes to $500.

George Verner, of the McKee Club, and Ed. Phillips, of the Max Moorhead, are also matched to row a race on Saturday next on the Upper Monongahela Course for $200.

A four-oared crew belonging to the Juniata Club challenge a four of the Good-will Club to a three-mile race for $200.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Repudiates Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your columns, to express, in very few words, why I have, up to the present time, advocated the election of Horace Greeley for President, and why a combination of stern facts and realities, which I cannot conscientiously ignore, forces me to abandon my late political position.

In doing this I do not repudiate my reasons given for the success of the Liberal ticket, for I advocated it as a Republican, and with the same Republican principles in my heart that existed before Horace Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati, or even spoken of as the nominee for President.

To be frank, my preference would be earnestly and sincerely in favor of Horace Greeley for President rather than Gen. Grant if he (Greeley) could be elected as a Republican and maintain the position as such, but from facts which are self-evident I can plainly foresee what would be the inevitable result if Horace Greeley should be elected—not the success of the Liberal Party or its principles, but sooner or later it would culminate in reinstating in political power the Democratic Party, and if there is a possibility that its past record is a criterion for its future, I cannot form one of the number to assist in bringing again into power that party now politically dead and buried, and should remain so for all future time to partly compensate for its past misdeeds, which I cannot but despise. When Democrats count a Greeley Republican as one of their party it is time and sufficient reason to dissolve all allegiance from the Liberal ticket. Therefore, it is not a choice of men, but party preference that induces me to favor the election of Grant and Wilson.

Yours,

F. W. HELWIG.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.,
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

Orleans County—A Democratic "Error" Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World*, of Aug. 21, states that "Hon. Chas. H. Holmes, of Albion, Orleans County, New-York, reports but four Grant and Wilson Republicans in that village."

Lieut. M. W. Kidder, who knows whereof he speaks, in a letter to a friend here, "denounces the statement as totally unfounded," and adds: "On the 1st of July a Grant and Wilson Club was organized here with 255 members, is steadily increasing, and foremost among its workers is this same Chas. H. Holmes. I leave you to draw your own inferences regarding the truth of their statement. Few are found who are willing to eat 'boiled crow,' but the ranks are quickly filled by Democrats who do not relish the dish. Little Orleans is forming her ranks, and will march in solid column to victory under the standard held by Grant and Wilson. When the vote shall be counted on the eve of the 5th of November next, you will find my statement confirmed."

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

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Judicial Reforms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Jacta est alea. Judge Barnard has at last had justice meted out to him—another reform which must be placed upon the credit side of the TIMES ledger. The people appreciating to their full extent the reforms which the TIMES was instrumental in bringing to pass, still trust to see it go forward in the path which it has laid out for itself—the exposure of corruption. There is still a great deal to be done, and the TIMES is now the only source to look to for its accomplishment.

There is another Court which strongly savors of corruption. The Court in the Tombs has probably more criminals brought before it than all the other Courts of like nature combined. We are daily witnessing the sentences passed upon criminals, and we are continually meeting the criminals who should be cutting stone, perambulating our streets, boasting of their influence, &c. In connection with this, the people who have watched the course of this Court and its surrounding, have seen a criminal lawyer of questionable ability grow fat and rich, strutting into this Court every day with an air of confidence approaching to the supremity of haughtiness, seldom leaving it without having accomplished his mission. One of the traits of Judge Barnard, that the "Court was his personal property," seems to be peculiar with the presiding Judge of this Court. Though you have by the acts so far accomplished merited the hearty applause of the people, it is to be hoped that you will not let your work rest until corruption is purged from every branch of our Government.

Yours, truly,

G. A. W.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1872.

"Hon." David Clark—Some Facts Concerning the President's Latest Slanderer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A certain somewhat notorious citizen of this place having made an attack upon the President, Mr. Greeley's organ indorses him as of the greatest credibility. In this vicinity it is entirely unnecessary to make any assertions on the subject, but as the public at large who have read his serious charges do not know who the writer is, it may be worth while to state a few facts concerning David Clark, who has forced himself into an unenviable notoriety. Mr. Clark is a person of large wealth, acquired in the sale of liquor. A number of years since he retired from this highly-respectable business, and has since been endeavoring by means of his wealth to secure some prominence, but without marked success. He has the reputation of having given money at different times to benevolent objects, but always with such ostentation as to leave the suspicion that his gifts were designed as advertisements. He also joined the Republican ranks several years ago, and has been assiduous in his efforts to secure office. The party, however, has always considered his name too heavy for any ticket, and, consequently, his endeavors have failed to secure him either social or political standing of any account. Unfortunately for Mr. Clark, the present is not the first time that his personal veracity has been called in question. A case is now pending in the Courts involving such an issue between himself and Rev. Dr. Moses L. Scudder, for several years Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this district. While the case has not yet been decided, it is safe to say that the burden of public opinion is not in favor of Mr. Clark.

Is it not a little amusing that the Chairman of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee is constantly raising questions of veracity? One would be inclined—if he did not know better—to imagine that Mr. Clark's devotion to truth and accurate statements is so great as to prevent his worshiping anything else!

In connection with this it might be remarked that the people of Hartford would like to be informed where Mr. Clark received his prefix of "Hon.," which the *Tribune* always gives him. So far as is known here he has never held any elective office of any sort, and is not likely to, even with his new affiliations.

DEMOCRITUS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1872.

A Lesson of the Picnics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The experience of our TIMES visitors in relieving the misery of the sick poor this Summer suggests the importation into this country of a most beneficent form of charity, as yet unknown here, though long established and eminently useful in England.

Physicians know that nourishment rather than medicine is often essential to the recovery of their patients. This is peculiarly so among the under-fed, ill-fed, ill-housed poor. But the TIMES missionaries have had ample chance of seeing what a mockery it is for a doctor to prescribe "plenty of good food and fresh air," when there is not a penny to purchase food, or the knowledge how to prepare it if the materials were given. "Fifty cents for soup-meat" go very little way toward curing an invalid, who needs at least a week or two of daily nourishing diet, and whose recipe for beef-tea would be that of the old army times: "You just put a piece of meat into a tin cup of water and kind o' stir it round."

The thrilling stories of the TIMES picnics tell of the taste of fresh air a few thousands of our poor are getting—many of them for the first time in their lives; pale mothers with paler babies clinging to them, out of wretched tenement homes; little boot-blacks, who have no homes at all, their box and brushes going to the picnic strapped over their shoulders, because they have no place to leave them in, their occupation by day—pillow by night, under any chance door-step.

But what about "nourishing food" for the sick and crippled, who cannot have the brief pleasure and refreshment of even one picnic? This has been, and is, a perplexing question. If there were at one or two central points in the more densely-populated parts of the City, or attached to some dispensary, a little dispensary kitchen for the preparation and issue of simple and suitable articles of sick diet—beef-tea, gruel, arrowroot, strong broths, and, in certain cases, stimulants—the duties of our visitors would be simplified, and the results would be even happier than they have been. We do not mean a soup-kitchen, so called, for the relief of miscellaneous hunger, but strictly a dispensary kitchen for the sick poor only. From such a centre articles could be issued on tickets or orders, under restrictions that would prevent imposition, while the cooking of the food according to the best receipes, and by wholesale, would provide a greater amount of nourishment with greater economy than any other plan.

We can imagine no more merciful charity, though it is one that would make very little noise and require very simple organization. American tourists abroad will remember with pleasure the St. Pancras Dinner Tables for Sick Poor, to which we have alluded above.

We believe that the Trustees of some of our excellent City Dispensaries have only been restrained by lack of room and funds from supplementing their benevolent efforts in this way, while we have reason to know that City missionaries, and physicians whose practice is much among the poor, would welcome the establishment of a dispensary kitchen, or system of kitchens, as an invaluable aid to their own labors.

Perhaps in time the kitchen would find paying customers among a better class, who, no more than our very poor, are exempt from illness and accident, but who, in their inexperience, or in sudden emergencies, are at a loss where to turn for proper diet. We have known many a dollar spent by "brown-stone fronts" for a quart of *consommé* from Delmonico's because haste or ignorance compelled it. We say nothing of the innumerable army of clerks, &c., in hall bed-rooms, or friendless in obscure lodgings, or exposed to the tender mercies of the third-rate boarding-house.

Is there not some one who will be the pioneer in a dispensary kitchen, and thus help crystalize in permanent form the quick and generous public sympathy already turned in this direction, of which the TIMES agency has brought out such substantial proofs?

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Advertising Allowed and Discussed—Important Business.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Audit was held at noon yesterday pursuant to adjournment.

The following business was transacted:

The claim of the Treasurer of the State Lunatic Asylum for support of patients, allowed, $409 15.

The claim of J. Morgan Hall for services as second assistant clerk in the Mayor's Office for the months of October, November and December, 1871, allowed, $624 99.

Numerous claims for supplies to departments, allowed, in the aggregate, $9,997 28.

Among these were the claims of Stephen L. Halsey for coal and wood, $3,276, and John Russo, for feed and straw, $2,649 02.

Numerous minor claims for repairs, in the aggregate $2,539 49, allowed.

Claim of John McDermott for services as armorer of the Ninth Regiment from April 30, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872, allowed at $490.

The claim of the New-York *Atlas*, allowed, $9,936 15.

This claim was audited and allowed on the 25th July last at $8,536 35. One item has since been discovered to have been erroneously omitted, and therefore a new resolution was necessary.

The claim of Stephen Angell for services as Examiner to the Board, 197½ hours, at $2 per hour, $395.

David J. Van Winkle, for services as Assistant Examiner to the Board, twenty-seven days, at $1,500 per annum, allowed, $112 50.

Jacob C. Barrett, for services as Assistant Examiner to the Board, fifty-seven days, at $10 per day, allowed, $570.

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Evening Telegram	$13,847 80
New-Yorker Demokrat	38,940 30
Courier des Etat Unis	838 80
Total	$53,626 90

Besides that of the New-York *Atlas*, already given.

When the newspaper claims, which were first disallowed at the last meeting, and then the vote being reconsidered, laid over, were taken up yesterday the Controller was anxious that they be disallowed, as the proprietors had not established their authority to advertise during the additional time allowed them to do so. A gentleman appeared on behalf of the proprietors of three of the papers, *The Banner of Liberty*, *The St. Peter*, and *The Irish Democrat*, asking for a further delay. He said that they would surely be able to give evidence of the required authority. After considerable discussion, the Commissioner of Public Works favoring that the claims be laid over in order to afford every opportunity to the proprietors to prove their claims, they were laid over.

A mandamus was served on the Board, ordering the Controller to appear and show cause why the claims of the officers of the Court of Oyer and Terminer should not be paid. The Corporation Counsel has reported, declaring the claim of one of them, which was referred to him, to be just. The order is returnable today, and a vote upon a motion to allow being negatived, the claim laid over, and the question will be argued in Court today.

Commissioner Van Nort requested that numerous bills against the City for gas-light be reported upon as early as possible. The bills are a long while before the Board, and every day's delay in their payment is a positive loss to the City. The gas companies have intimated to the Commissioner that as soon as the bills are paid they will reduce the price of gas. By that reduction the Commissioner hopes to effect an annual saving to the City of $108,000. He therefore asked that the claims be reported upon at the earliest possible moment.

The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

BASE-BALL.

Defeat of the Atlantics by the Mutuals—Score 15 to 4.

The fourth of the series of games between the Mutuals and Atlantics took place yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline Grounds, about 1,500 spectators attending. From the outset the Mutuals assumed a decided lead, the fourth inning closing with a score of 7 to 0 in their favor, the disparity being chiefly due to the bad fielding of the Atlantics. The fifth gave three runs to the latter, Remsin hitting for three bases, and in the seventh another was added, Start concluding the inning by a fine catch when the bases were all occupied. Aided by errors of Ferguson and Beavans, the Mutuals added three in the seventh and four more in the ninth, which brought their total to 15, and won them the game with 10 runs to spare. Of the Atlantics' play on the occasion but little can be said in commendation. Beavans and Ferguson were prominent in bad play, although Ferguson at times fielded finely. The Mutuals, on the whole, acquitted themselves creditably, Fulmer and Start taking a decided lead in the field, while a majority of the nine batted with effect, but their good plays failed to receive the slightest recognition from the partisan crowd, which on this occasion was more demonstrative and partial than any assemblage seen this year on either of the local fields.

THE SCORE.

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Barlow, c.	0	0	3	1	Eggler, c. f.	3	2	2	0
Burdock, s. s.	0	1	0	2	Hatfield, 2d b.	4	3	2	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	2	3	7	Start, 1st b.	1	0	9	0
Deniman, 1st b.	1	1	11	0	Bechtel, r. f.	2	3	2	0
Remsen, c. f.	1	1	4	0	Hicks, c.	1	4	4	0
Breitt, p.	1	0	0	1	Pearce, s. s.	1	0	1	1
Beavans, l. f.	0	2	0	0	McMullin, l. f.	1	0	5	0
Thake, 2d b.	0	2	4	1	Fulmer, 3d b.	2	2	2	7
Bass, r. f.	0	0	2	1	Cummings, p.	1	3	0	1
Total	4	9	27	13	Total	15	17	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—4
Mutual	3	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	4	—15

Runs Earned—One each.
Umpire—Mr. Brainard.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Today—Mutual vs. Resolute, at Waverley, N. J.

An Explosion.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, while John Lang, a workman employed at G. S. Sweckhardt's vinegar factory, corner of Wyckoff and Humboldt streets, Brooklyn, was in the act of drawing off some whisky from a barrel, he brought a lighted candle too near the faucet, and an explosion immediately followed, tearing the barrel to pieces, scattering the whisky and severely injuring Lang. He was taken home.

The Soldiers' Monument at Pittsfield, Mass.

From the Boston Transcript.

At a town meeting in Pittsfield, Friday, $3,000 were appropriated to defray the expenses of the dedication of the soldiers' monument, Sept. 24. This, with the sums used and to be used in the construction and erection of the monument, and for grading and improving the park and adjacent streets, will make a total of $20,000. Thomas Colt, Chairman of the Committee which has charge of the whole affair, gave a brief sketch of the proposed programme. The chief points of interest are the oration of George William Curtis, to be delivered in the open air on a platform erected near the monument; the presence of Gov. Washburn and staff, a procession composed of citizens and invited guests, veteran soldiers from a number of regiments recruited in that part of the State, the Second Regiment of Militia, with the Haydenville Band, the Pittsfield Fire Department and other bodies, and a free collation in the afternoon for all the participants, to be spread in a huge tent borrowed from the Martha's Vineyard camp-meeting, and capable of holding 3,000 or 4,000 people. Gilmore's full band, Arbuckle with his cornet, and Dring's Band, of Troy, will be engaged, cannon will be fired and bells rung.

NEW-LONDON.

Life on the Shores of the Sound—Who are There.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW LONDON, Conn., August, 1872.

A season marked with unusual prosperity to hotel and boarding-house keepers in and around this most delightful of sea-side retreats is at its zenith, and it will be quite out of the question for any unforeseen contingency to arise whereby this highly satisfactory state of affairs can be disarranged. It will be closed and marked by landlords on their ledgers as one long to be remembered. Heights. What are called private boarding-houses in New-London, i. e., houses without hotel permits, daily turn from their doors parties exceeding in numbers the permanent guests of many of the large hotels in the cities at this period. At farm-houses in Waterford, Groton and the suburbs of the city which command the river and Sound, numbers of families are quartered who have found it impossible to be otherwise accommodated. While the demands for still greater accommodations are plainly seen by these antideluvians, New-Londoners, and while they see towns like Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill and the Vineyard, within a brief decade, spring like many Western places into city dimensions, they sit with folded arms and look upon their beautiful harbor, and exclaim as the stranger passes by, "See what nature has done for us, given us the most magnificent harbor in the western hemisphere," and they might add with the greatest propriety, see what old fogies we are, that we do not grasp these advantages. The New-Londoner proper is a worthless gossip, who detests himself, and is detested by his neighbors. He is, however, a harmless animal, except when he finds a willing ear, then he not unfrequently does mischief. But as there were enough good men in a celebrated ancient city to save it, so there is in this, in spite of the class spoken of above. A half-dozen of the better portion of her citizens conceived the idea, a few months since, of placing the population at the mouth of the harbor in hourly communication with the town, and for that purpose caused to be built a steam-yacht for ferrying purposes, which, since its advent on these waters, has proved to be of positive benefit to all parties concerned, and certainly marks a new epoch in the history of New-London. It is hourly filled with citizens and hotel guests, passing to and fro from town to the delightful retreats at the junction of the river and Sound. It is announced by the owners, who are untiring in their efforts to gratify and please all who avail themselves of its pleasures and advantages, that greater and better accommodations are in store for all hands another season.

When this company of enterprising and spirited young men shall so enlarge their boat as to admit carriages to her deck, the drive on Groton Bank will be as much sought after as is the charming Town Hill road, and lots and available parcels all along from the Edgecomb House to the Navy-yard will demand and receive the attention of citizens from the Metropolis seeking delightful building plots. And when the mains for water and gas shall have been buried in the harbor road, round by the light-house, Dr. Mott's, and through the most sightly street on the coast, Town Hill road, and street rail-cars traverse the distance for ten or fifteen cents, every foot of real estate on the route and within the circle will be eagerly sought after at an advance of twenty-five, thirty and forty per cent. "Guess not," says old Fogy. "Guess yes," says your correspondent, "and more too, for within three years the hotel accommodations will be more than double on both sides of the river, and those two great and absolute accompaniments to the growth of real estate will have become fixed facts." Think of it, Narragansett Pier has a street-railroad. Three acres of real estate, two weeks ago, at Watch Hill, sold for fifteen thousand dollars! The air in this locality is said by Capt. Swift, of the United States Coast Survey, to be the most peculiarly invigorating and refreshing anywhere to be found on the coast, while advantages which the mouth of the Thames possesses over those of other watering-places are manifold and well understood by this clever gentleman, as well as scores of others who have made it their Summer abiding place for a number of years.

Amusements, pastimes and little episodes daily occur, some of which are exceedingly characteristic of the noted personages that engage in them. Commodore Lowrey, of the navy, is wrapped in the sports of children, and ever on the alert and planning for their happiness. Major-Gen. McDowell, of the army, is happiest, apparently, when serving in the ranks of the young people. On the occasion of the birthday of a little daughter aged thirteen years, he gathered together all the little people boarding here, and conveyed them to Fort Trumbull in barges, where he entertained them with music, fruits and innocent sports. The little ones were delighted, as the old soldier romped on the green sward with them. Dr. Tobias is a born fisherman. Speak to him of a new species of the finny tribe visiting our waters and he jumps to his feet like a youth. He has been known to sit twelve hours, fondly anticipating a bite from a bass, and when called away by a friend, become exceedingly wroth that he could not longer remain. Mr. Fraser croquets on the lawn for hours with the young ladies, and enters deeply into the science of the game. Mr. Marie and lady, with Mr. Learned, Jr., discuss the topics of the day in a manner profitable to themselves and entertaining to those who may chance to hear. Capt. Smith peruses the papers very much after the manner of an old newspaper editor, and is the clearest in his deductions, of any gentleman we have met outside of the editorial room. Messrs. Florance, Nathan and Wolf are the most untiring and successful fishermen in these waters. Mr. Learned never allows a day to pass—wind and weather permitting—without snuffing the sea air as it passes through Fisher's Island Sound, in the yacht Frolic. It is his favorite pastime, and he endeavors to prove to the ladies that an hour's dashing over the blue waves these scorching days adds health and beauty. Mr. Whiting takes the most comfort in his afternoon rides behind a blood team. Mr. Schemerhorn and lady are deeply interested in their morning and evening horse-back rides, never allowing a day to pass without having the horses brought up. They are far the best riders, and ride the best roadsters in these parts. Mr. Thorn is up in the third heaven when behind a fragrant cigar holding the ribbons over his seventeen-hand sorrel. The young ladies are delighted to see on the broad piazzas new faces, particularly if young gentlemen's. It is computed that two-thirds of the guests of the Pequot are ladies, married and single, and casting an eye over the spacious dining-hall at the hour of 3 P. M., proves that it is not far from the truth, although Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays the lesser party receive strong reinforcements that give them additional courage and makes the division quite if not more than equal. A point may be gained in this by young gentlemen who contemplate a visit to a sea-side retreat. Arrive Tuesday morning and you will be charmed with the society until Friday night, then depart.

Meeting of the Odd-Fellows' Grand Lodge.

The R. W. Grand Lodge reassembled yesterday morning, M. W. Grand Master Lacy in the chair.

The decision of the M. W. G. M., deciding that no subordinate lodge has a right to instruct her representative how to vote for Grand officers, was sustained by a unanimous vote.

It was also resolved not to alter the laws regulating the establishment of new lodges, nor to interfere with the rights of subordinates to invest their funds as they deem best.

It was also resolved not to interfere with the rights of subordinates to regulate their own benefits.

Charters were granted to Republic Lodge No. 332 of New-York City, and Lyceum Lodge No. 333 of Williamsburg.

The Special Committee on Deceased members of the Grand Lodge, through P. G. M. Barnes, reported consolatory and complimentary resolutions, which were unanimously concurred in by a rising vote.

The Finance Committee, through R. W. Bro. Royal G. Millan, reported the probable expenditure of the Grand Lodge for next year is $5,635 37, and the Committee recommended that the assessments upon the subordinate lodges be fixed at seventeen cents pro member, was accepted and approved.

A code of procedure in complaints against members of the Order, which have been under consideration since 1869, was submitted and accepted by the unanimous vote of all representatives.

On motion of the committee on the Grand Master's report a vote of thanks was given to P. G. M., Edwin S. Ralpho, for the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, and a P. G. M. jewel ordered to be presented to him on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

Amendments to the constitution were offered, looking to a change of time for holding the annual session of the G. L., from August to October, the change of the commencement of official terms from April and October to January and July. Several amendments to the constitution, referring to the election of Grand Officers, were also offered. All these amendments were laid over, under the laws of the Order, until next year.

Several other resolutions were offered but not concurred in. The Grand Lodge adjourned at 6 o'clock, *sine die*.

KANSAS.

Just What the Greeley-Democratic Movement Amounts To—A Home View of Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANSAS, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1872.

In the New-York *Tribune* of the 10th inst., I notice a communication from "X." purporting to be a "candid exposition of the political situation in Kansas;" and setting forth the notion that, beyond peradventure, the venerable Horace will, despite the large majority of our citizens now opposed to him, carry the State by a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000. How this trick is to be accomplished it is hard to understand, except the minority doubles up on itself, and votes after every drink. By such a calculation "X." might give a handsome majority to the man who has traded himself off for the brief honor of being a beaten candidate for the Presidency. But "X." is very modest. What is five thousand or ten thousand majority to one who can compute and multiply so dexterously? A clear case of creation of ten thousand votes *de nihilo*, if we can forget the fermented brain where it was done. Kansas repudiates the computation, and utters her voice repeatedly and overwhelmingly for Grant the patriot, as opposed to Greeley the turncoat.

'Tis very true, as urged by "X.," that Mr. Greeley has endeared himself to Kansas by his earnest efforts in her behalf. So the lamb loves the hand that feeds it; but when the hand takes the butcher's knife and strikes at its life, the love turns to hate.

Horace Greeley has aided and shielded Kansas. No better, however, than many another man—not half so zealously as did John Brown; but Horace Greeley has repudiated his principles, withdrawn his support from Kansas—aye, he has joined her enemies, and as their tool, aims a blow at her life. Will Kansas kiss the hand that strikes? She is not hypocritical enough even to pretend such a thing. Her struggles in the past have taught her to be careful in the selection of her representative men, and now, more than ever, will she guard her interests well, when so much is at stake.

With what a sweet simplicity is the statement made by such observers as "X.," whose "wish is father to the thought," that "several causes conspire to render it extremely doubtful in the minds of impartial and disinterested observers for whom Kansas will, in November, cast her electoral vote." And how assuredly they speak of the result further on. The first cause in this acrobatic feat of kissing the ground under Mr. Greeley, is the notion of "tender regard for past services," which, if not already answered, I would answer by saying, "the tender regard" is, by the transmuting power of popular indignation at a waverer's course, changed to detestation.

1. The Administration is charged with an "imbecile and dishonest Indian policy."

What do these calumniators expect at the hands of their chief? Is it love for the Indian that impels them? Yes, such love as the kite had for the pigeons when he dexterously obtained the election of king over them: fat offices and lazy lives they are looking after. The "border" is far from Washington and the East, and many irregularities occur, without doubt, but no more nor so many as occurred under the previous Administration, and the people of the "border" claim the present régime as immaculate in comparison with what they might expect with Greeley and his hungry henchmen raised to power.

Our border population is in constant fear of raids. So says "X.," and such is the truth, but what of it? The border population always has been in fear of raids. It is one price that the border people pay for the rich prairie land, light taxes and the satisfaction of the hunter's spirit.

Nor is a "raid" to them the most terrible calamity that could happen. If "X." and his ilk would go out on the border and talk with the people he talks about, he would learn that said people are composed of fearless spirits who love the border with all its excitements and dangers, and always move ahead of the bricklayers and carpenters, and make it safe for such dwellers as "X.," and he would learn just now that there have been fewer raids and less fear during the present Administration than for a dozen years before.

2. A drive at Pomeroy—which Pomeroy can answer if he thinks fit. The shaft of bitterness, plumed, and arranged, and fired by "X.," lacks strength in the bow. It does not touch the outposts of the Republican ranks.

There is next an array of names to prove that this State is to be handed over to the Greeley faction, and among these is the name of Ex-Senator Ross, a Republican "who will not bow the knee to Baal." Well, if his master is not Baal, there is a very tenable hypothesis extant that he is Baalam's ass—except his lack of some certain strong points of character universally accredited to the noted animal in question.

One word in regard to Ross. Why is he defected? Because his conscience will not allow him to indorse any of the acts of the Administration? Has he turned over to the enemy from principle?

Ex-Senator Ross is reported to have said a few days ago in public conversation, "It is a personal quarrel with us; at least, you can put it down for me, that it is a personal quarrel with Grant." What exalted conceptions of duty Senators must have when, for certain personal animosities, they are willing to sacrifice their country's good!

They are the good and wise people who in their spotless integrity can call the loyal ones by all sorts of abusive epithets.

But it needs a loud howl from them to divert the public attention from the true issue; and yet, though their lungs were brass, they would fail. The people of Kansas and the West cannot be made to dodge the issue, nor can they be blindfolded. Horace Greeley, to them, represents the border-ruffianism against which he so loudly exclaimed fifteen years ago, and Kansans have now no more reason to love that than they had when John Brown and Greeley fought it. If personal considerations impel a few disappointed ones to contest the issue in November, we do not forget that the motive of "our country's good" weighs with all true men, and therefore are we confident of the issue.

An amusing anecdote comes to us from Printing-house-square, New-York, which shows with what facility Mr. Greeley can account for the strangest things. Mr. Anthony, of this State, met Mr. Greeley on the street in New-York, when the latter asked, "Well, Anthony, what can you do for me in Kansas?" "Nothing, much, we'll beat you by about twenty thousand majority," replied Mr. Anthony. "Oh, well," said Mr. Greeley, wiping his face with a yard square of red cotton cloth, "you couldn't do it if I hadn't the Democrats hitched to me." Positively our bland philosopher thinks the Democrats clog the wheels of his (imaginary) triumphal chariot, but as they have caught on behind, like a good-hearted driver he won't whip them off.

Grant and Wilson clubs are forming in every place, big and little, in Kansas. The soldier boys who have taken a large percentage of the "claims" in Kansas and in Nebraska also, know well where to rely for strength; none of "old horribles" for them, they will go in solid ranks for the man who saved the army and the Republic, and preserves it still. C.

Brooklyn Labor Trouble.

The grain-shovelers working on the steam-elevator Manhattan, were engaged yesterday filling an Italian bark with corn. The vessel lay at the Wall street dock over on the Brooklyn side, and in anticipation of a renewal of trouble from the society grain-shovelers, the force of police at the dock was doubled. Sergt. Cornell was in charge. The society men did not attempt to enter the yard again, but they had pickets out along the street to the Fulton Ferry, and the proprietors of the elevator, Messrs. Annam & Co., No. 31 Pearl-street, not desiring to have any fighting, sent a tug and took the men off at 6 o'clock, landing them at Grand-street on the other side. The whole trouble arises from the society, which has demanded a great increase in the rate of night payments. At present the men earn from $8 to $10 a day.

Brooklyn Mortality.

There were 324 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Aug. 17, 1872, being 71 more than the week previous, and 76 more than the corresponding week last year. Nine of these deaths resulted from small-pox, against one the week previous. Among the other causes enumerated were, consumption, 31; marasmus, 33; cholera infantum, 67; diseases of the brain, 23; diarrhea, 13; measles, 4; pneumonia, 10. The subjects were, men, 52; women, 44; boys, 106; girls, 115.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 22.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......114⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	Erie Railroad....	52⅛	400	West. Union.....c.	72⅝
200	do.	52⅛	1500	do.....b45.	72¾
300	do.....c.	52	500	do.	72¾
300	do.	52	1000	do.	72⅞
800	do.	52⅛	300	Pacific Mail....	74
1900	do.	52	300	do.	74⅛
300	do.	52⅛	300	do.....c.	74⅛
500	do.	52⅛	5800	do.	74
400	do.	52⅛	200	do.....s3.	73⅞
100	do.....c.	52⅛	200	do.	74
500	do.	52⅛	400	N. Y. C. & H. R...	97⅛
1400	do.	52⅛	100	do.....s3.	97⅛
1700	do.	52	200	Erie Pref....	72⅛
400	do.	51⅞	100	Lake Shore....	89⅛
300	do.	51⅞	300	do.	89⅛
200	do.	51⅞	1200	do.	89⅛
300	do.	52	400	do.....s3.	89⅛
300	do.	52⅛	800	do.	89⅛
100	do.	52⅛	500	do.....s3.	89⅛
200	do.	52⅛	500	Panama Railroad.	130
600	do.	52⅛	100	do.	129⅞
400	do.	52⅛	100	North-western R.	73⅝
100	do.....c.	52⅛	100	do.	73⅝
800	do.	52⅛	100	do.....b3.	73⅝
200	do.	52⅛	700	do.	73⅝
500	do.	52⅛	300	do.....b3.	73⅝
200	do.	52⅛	800	do.....s3.	73⅝
400	do.	52⅛	500	Ohio & Miss. R...	43⅛
100	do.	52⅛	100	do.....b3.	43⅛
1200	do.	52	500	C., C. & I. C. R. c.	34⅛
100	do.	52⅛			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	73⅝	300	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	97⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	74	100	do.....b30.	97⅛
2,000	do.	73⅝	600	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	89⅛
3,000	Va. 6s, def.	15⅛	45	do.	89⅛
2,000	Va. 6s, Con.	51	200	do.	89⅛
5,000	Va. 6s, old.	50	63	Mich. Cen.	117
5,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July...	27⅜	300	Clev. & P. Gu. b. c.	90
5,000	do. bet. call.	27⅜	100	Erie Railway....	52⅛
			100	do.	52⅛
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. reg.	108⅜	500	do.	52⅛
			100	do. bet. call.	52⅛
7,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	100⅜	100	do.	52
2,000	do.	101	100	do.	51⅞
5,000	Erie 4th M....	95⅛	200	do.	51⅞
15,000	Long Dock bds.	95	1000	do.	51⅞
1,000	Union Pac. 1st.	88⅛	500	do.	51⅞
5,000	Union P. 7s, L. G.	80⅛	100	do.	51⅞
1,000	C. P. & A. new.	97⅛	500	do.	52
1,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	82⅛	200	do.	51⅞
500	Buff. & Erie, n.	96⅛	6400	do.	51⅞
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	93⅛	2000	do.	51⅞
10,000	Morris & Es. 1st.	102⅛	1300	do.	51⅞
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st. n.	103⅛	300	do.	51⅞
1,000	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	96	400	do.	51⅞
			200	do.	51⅞
5,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10. b3.	94⅛	100	do. b3.	51⅞
			100	do.	51⅞
7	Metropolitan Bk.	134⅛	1930	do.	51⅞
65	Phenix Bank.	102	200	do.	51⅞
20	East River Bank.	114	300	Erie Pf.	73
300	West. U. Tel. b. c.	72⅛	500	Union Pacific. b. c.	35⅛
400	do. b3.	72⅛	200	do. s3.	35⅛
400	do. s3.	72⅛	200	do.	35⅛
900	do.	72⅛	300	Chi. & R. I... b. c.	110⅛
200	do. s3.	72⅛	100	do. b3.	110⅛
200	do.	72⅛	100	Panama R... b. c.	129⅞
100	Quicksilver Pf. b. c.	52	100	do.	129⅞
100	Consolidated Coal.	42	100	do.	129⅞
300	do.	42⅛	50	do.	129⅞
100	do. bet. call.	42⅛	100	do.	129⅞
10	Del. & H. C. Co. b. c.	120	200	Pac. M. S. Co. b. c.	74
200	U. S. Express. b. c.	82	100	do.	74⅛
100	do.	81⅞	100	do.	74⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	73⅝	100	do. c.	74
300	do. s3.	73⅝	100	do.	74
100	do. b30.	73⅝	100	do. c.	73⅞
200	do. s3.	73⅝	200	do. b3.	74
100	do.	73⅝	200	do. c.	74
20	C., C. C. & Ind....	95	1100	do.	74
100	N. J. Central. b. c.	107	100	do. s3.	73⅞
100	Bost., H. & E. b. c.	7⅛	400	do.	73⅞
500	Tol., W. & W.. s3.	75⅛	100	do. b2.	73⅞
100	do... bet. call.	75	900	do. s3.	73⅞
30	Morris & Essex...	92	300	do.	73⅞
200	Miss., K. & T. b. c.	42	500	C., C. & I. C.. b. c.	34⅛
500	Ohio & Miss.. b. c.	43⅛	200	do. b3.	34⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	115⅛	$9,000	U. S. 5-20 R.. '67.	114⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117⅛	3,000	U. S. 5-20 C.. '67. s3.	115
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅛	55,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	115⅛
35,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	115⅛	20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅛
104,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	114⅛	5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	113

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100	Quicksilver Pref..	51⅛	200	North-western. s3.	73⅝
200	Pacific Mail.... s3.	73⅞	100	do.	73⅝
600	do.	73⅞	300	Lake Shore.... b3.	89⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H.	97⅛	100	do. s4.	89⅛
200	do. s3.	97⅛	60	do.	89⅛
500	Erie Railroad.	51⅛	100	do. b3.	89⅛
200	do.	51⅛	500	Ohio & Miss. R...	43⅛
300	do.	51⅛	300	do.	43⅛
200	do.	51⅛	100	do. b3.	43⅛
400	do.	51⅛	100	C., C. & I. C....	34⅛
1200	do.	51⅛	100	do. s3.	34⅛
2200	do.	51	100	West. Union... s3.	72⅛
600	do.	50⅞	500	do.	72⅛
100	do.	50⅞	100	do.	72⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	U. Pac. 1st.. b. c.	88⅛	100	Erie R. R. Pf.. b. c.	72⅛
700	W. Un. Tel... b. c.	72⅛	1000	Pac. Mail.... b. c.	73⅞
100	do.... c.	72⅛	600	do. s3.	73⅞
100	U. S. Ex.... b. c.	81⅛	1800	do.	73⅞
200	Erie Railroad. b. c.	50⅞	200	do. c.	73⅞
700	do.	50⅞	100	do.	73⅞
500	do.	50⅞	100	do. c.	73⅞
400	do.	50⅞	20	L. S. & M. So....	89⅛
300	do.	51	200	do.... b. c. s3.	89⅛
400	do.	51⅛	400	do.	89⅛
100	do.	51⅛	300	do. b3.	89⅛
500	do.	51⅛	100	Panama R. R....	129⅞
200	do.	51⅛	200	do.... b. c. b3.	130
100	do.... s10.	51	100	do.	129⅞
600	do.	51⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R. b. c.	110⅛
1400	do	51	600	Un. Pac.... b. c. s3.	35⅛
300	do.	50⅞	500	do.	35⅛
200	do.	50⅞	500	do.... b3.	35⅛
200	do.	50⅞	1200	do.... s3.	35⅛
300	do.	50⅞	700	do.	35⅛
300	do.	50⅞	100	do.... b3.	35⅛
100	do.	50⅞	100	Ohio & Miss. R. b. c.	43⅛
1800	do.	50⅞	200	do.	43⅛
400	do.	51	200	do.	43⅛
400	do.	51⅛	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3.	34⅛

THURSDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The Bank of England made no change today in its minimum rate of discount, which remains 3½ ₱ cent. The Gold movement at the Bank is remarkably steady, showing a loss of the trifling amount of £5,000 Sterling. Securities were steady in the morning, but not so good in the afternoon, from the announcement that the firm of Gledstanes & Co., a house of high standing in the East India and China, and also, we understand, in the Australian Wool trade, had failed, with liabilities equivalent to ten million dollars Gold. As far as we can gather, New-York interests are not likely to be affected by this failure.

Gold opened at 113⅞@114, and closed 113⅞@113 13-16. As high as 114¼ was marked about noon, when it was known that the Gold clique had made the highest bids for most of the $2,000,000 Treasury Gold. The total bids were $5,793,000, counting from 114.08 down to the absurd figure 113. The awards, $2,000,000, were made from 114 to 114.08. In the afternoon the price gave way, with considerable sales at 113⅞. The squeezing process either failed or was abandoned. The first lending rates were 1-32@3-64 ₱ cent. for day's use, but they changed to a charge for carrying, which became as heavy as 5 ₱ cent. interest.

The Money market, which we noted as harder in character yesterday, was generally steady at 4@5 ₱ cent., until after 2 P. M. From that hour it became dearer, the Gold Room competing with the stock men, until the quotation was firm at 7 ₱ cent. bid. We noted one loan of $25,000 at Coin interest, and dare say, from the bidding, that other parties were quietly supplied, about 3 P. M., at the same rate. Time loans are in request at 7 ₱ cent., and best paper can be bought at 8.

Exchange has receded ¼ ₱ cent. from yesterday's rates, with only a light business. We report prime Sterling at 108⅞@108⅛ for sixty-day bills, and 109⅛@109⅜ on demand.

The Public Funds are unsettled, by the weakness of Gold and the changed condition of the Money market. The Sixes of 1881 sold at 117¼, and were offered at that; 115 was a full price for 1867s; Ten-Forties were down to 112¼, on a weakness in London; the New Fives were offered at 112⅞, and Currency Sixes declined to 113, which was, however, still bid.

The Stock speculation has been confined to very few descriptions. Erie was lifted 4½ ₱ cent. in London, from 39¼@39½ last evening to 43⅞ in the middle of today, but fell back to 41⅞ at the close; thus advancing for the day 2½ ₱ cent. The opening sales here were at 52¼, 3 ₱ cent. above last recorded sales, and it closed at 50⅞@51. The day was made lively with its fluctuations, of which the extreme points were 52¼@50⅞. Erie Preferred, which sold yesterday as high as 71¼, sold today at 72½@73@72½. Next in activity to Erie was Pacific Mail, which stays with great persistence in the close neighborhood of 74; its variations having been 74@74⅛@73⅞@73⅞. Its railroad connection, Panama, was advanced from 127½ to 130 in the early business of the day, and sold afterwards at 129½@130. The rest of the active list, railroads and Western Union Telegraph alike, were duller than usual, and fell off in the following manner: Western Union, 72⅞@72⅜@72½@72⅜; New-York Central, 97⅛@97⅜@97⅛; Lake Shore, 89⅜@89⅛@89⅛; North-western, 73⅞@73⅜@73⅜; Rock Island, 110⅛@110¼; Ohios, 43⅛@43⅛@43⅛; Union Pacific, 35⅛@35⅛@35⅛@35⅛, and C. C. and I. C., 34⅛@34⅛. The market opened well enough, at a fractional advance; but the persistent heat, of which we heard more complaint than ever, and the hardening of money took away the improvement, and in one or two cases a little more. St. Paul sold this afternoon at 54¼, the preferred stock being without transactions, and quoted 75¼@76. North-west Preferred was 90 bid. Wabash sold in the morning at 75½, but was afterwards quoted 74⅞@75, and a few sales are reported of B., H. and Erie at 7½. The investment stocks were about steady, and very dull.

State bonds were without special feature, if we except further weakness in new January and July issue of South Carolina. Central Pacific bonds were steady at 101⅞, and Union Pacific Gold Sixes barely steady at 88⅛.

After the Second Board, the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 22.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115	114⅞
American Gold	114	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	73⅞	73⅜
Pacific Mail	73⅞	73⅞
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Common	54½	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	43⅛
Western Union Telegraph	72⅛	72⅜
Erie	49⅛	50⅞
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	89⅛	89⅛

At the very close of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was dull. Erie steady at 50⅞.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1872.

Gold receipts	$581,911 00
Gold payments	39,920 21
Gold balance	49,544,964 96
Currency receipts	221,862 03
Currency payments	338,419 62
Currency balance	7,175,676 94
Customs	495,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	115	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117	5-20 reg., '67	114⅝
5-20 reg., '62	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅝
5-20 reg., '64	115	10-40 reg.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115	5s coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	6s Currency	113
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	89	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅛	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	89⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80	95	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88	94	Gt. West. 2d, '93	82⅛
Long Dock Bonds	94⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	93
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	96	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101
Harlem 1st 7s	101⅛	Mor. & Es. 1st	102⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	115	Mor. & Es. 2d	93
M. So. 7 ₱ ct.	97⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	98⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅛
Cleve. & Tol. new bds.	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Clev., P. & A. old bds.	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	84
Clev., P. & A. new bds.	96⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Buf. & Erie new bds.	96⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Lake Shore Div. bds.	97⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95
L. S. Con. reg. bds.	100⅛	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	95
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Ohio & Miss. 2d	86
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	101⅛	Peninsula 1st Conv.	95
Un. Pac. L. Gt. 7s	80	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	95
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	86⅛	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	94⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	104⅛	M. & St. P. Iowa div.	87
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99	Mil. & St. P. 2d	83
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	82⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	92⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int bds.	100	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	79⅛
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds.	92	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	93⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	95	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	93
Han. & St. Jos. Conv.	93⅛	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s	85
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	99	Bos., H. & Erie 1st	40

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	157	East River	112
Merchants'	115	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	133	Continental	91⅛
City	255	Commonwealth	86
Phenix	102	Importers' & Traders'	170
Tradesmen's	148	Park	149
Leather Manufact'rs'	170	Manuf'rs & Merch'ts'	100
State of New-York	111	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	97
Commerce	117	Central National	100
Mercantile	130	Fourth National	111⅛
American Exchange	115	Ninth National	110
Chatham	150	Tenth National	80
Bank of N. America	103	Oriental	170
Hanover	100	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	90
Irving	127		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. & D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98⅛	
City 6s, new	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	126½	127
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅛
Reading	117	117⅛
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅞	28
Northern Central		39½
Lehigh Navigation	42½	42⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan		94⅛

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the second week in August were: 1872, $49,323; 1871, $31,743 28; increase, $17,579 72. Jan. 1 to Aug. 15, 1872, $1,340,276 16; 1871, $939,081 41; increase, $401,194 75.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency. from Aug. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 38 Wall-st.

Legal Intelligence.

It is understood that Mr. Thomas J. Conatty is about to commence an action against James R. Doolittle to compel him to account for the bonds which he bought on their joint account with the profits of their speculation in rebel cotton. Mr. Conatty will need all the powers of a Court of Chancery to compel Mr. Doolittle to answer. He not only does not attempt to answer our exposure of his corruption, but he doesn't follow the *Tribune's* advice to "say something." Even, however, if he should refuse to answer the Court of Chancery, he would not get into deeper contempt than that which is now felt for him by every intelligent man except the Professor of Journalism and Ethan Allen.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	25	Cut-meats, pkgs	63
Copper, bbls	20	Lard, pkgs	100
Eggs, bbls	646	Cheese, pkgs	10,009
Flour, bbls	3,421	Tallow, pkgs	101
Wheat, bushels	114,961	Butter, pkgs	1,303
Corn, bushels	172,673	Skins, bdls	90
Oats, bushels	36,825	Starch, pkgs	125
Malt, bushels	1,500	Tobacco, hhds	69
Flax-seed, bags	805	Tobacco, pkgs	168
Hops, bales	5	Whisky, bbls	235
Hemp, bales	8	Wool, bales	39
Leather, sides	2,439	Spirits Turp., bbls	605
Oil-cake, pkgs	88	Resin, bbls	1,446
Grease, pkgs	47		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark Thor, for Cork and orders—18,397 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ebenezer, for Cork and orders—22,702 bushels Corn.

By the bark Eliza White, for Cadiz—59,640 Staves, 237 cases Tobacco, 153 hhds. Tobacco, 20 pks. Tobacco.

By the bark Excelsior, for Cadiz—30 bbls. Lard, 12 cases Candles, 1 box Clocks, 3 boxes Hardware, 116,400 Staves.

By the brig Don Jacinto, for Marseilles—490 hhds. Tallow, 35 boxes Bellies, 18 boxes Shoulders, 399 tcs. Lard, 44 hhds. Grease, 201 tcs. Tallow, 20 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 6,000 Staves, 2 cases Essential Oils.

By the bark San Sebastian Habana No. 2, for Bilbos—40 cases Florida Water, 10,000 Staves, 1,069 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Morro Castle, for Havana, &c.—1,559 bags Rice, 100 bbls. Ale, 828 bbls. Potatoes, 177 bbls. Beans, 55 tcs. Hams, 24 bbls. Brass, 150 tcs. Lard, 33 hhds. Lard, 9 pks. Mouldings, 24 bbls. Apples, 3 cases Tobacco, 56 pks. Ink, 71 cases Sewing-machines, 150 boxes Starch, 32 pks. Rope, 300 boxes Maizena, 7 bbls. Onions, 13 pks. Butter, 10 cases Boots and Shoes, 12 cases Milk, 492 bushels Corn, 1 case Waterfalls.

By the brig Castilian, for St. John's, P. R.—66 pks. Hardware, 17 pks. Lamps, 23 cases Hats, 44 cases Furniture, 21 cases Oysters, 30 pks. Beef, 316 pks. Trunks, 5 cases Sewing-machines, 400 cases Kerosene, 18 Stoves, 1 Piano, 96 Iron Bars, 2 bales Oakum, 40 boxes Carriage-ware, 2 pks. Shoes 1 box Clocks, 211 bbls. Pork, 610 pks. Lard, 70 bales Tobacco, 7 cases Tobacco, 60 pks. Rope, 100 boxes Soap, 25 bbls. Tar, 585 pails Butter, 65 pks. Machinery, 16 tcs. Ham, 78 boxes Cheese, 102 pks. Drugs.

By the brig Favorite, for Trinidad—100 bbls. Beef, 100 cases Matches, 200 pails Lard, 150 boxes Cheese, 200 bushels Corn, 525 bushels Peas, 25 bbls. Meal, 200 cases Oil, 250 bbls. Bread, 75 bbls. Crackers, 750 bbls. Flour, 15 hhds. Oil-meal, 200 Shooks, 259 bushels Oats, 20 Horses, 8 Mules.

By the bark Carit, for St. Croix—102 tons Coal.

And for Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship Alexandra—280,807 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Dantzic, by the bark Czarina—164,995½ gallons Refined Petroleum....By the steam-ship Cassini, for Limerick—35,000 bushels Corn....For Belfast, by the bark Bjorgvin—23,771 46-56 bushels Corn.

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately sought after, and quoted steady, with sales reported of 4,500 bags by the North American on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 82,937 bags, and at the outports, 29,174 bags, with 96,300 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. In other descriptions the recent dealings have been light, embracing some 862 bags Maracaibo, in lots, on private terms, values having been quoted as before. Of St. Domingo, 1,800 bags were being forwarded from first hands to the Continent. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands, this morning, included 43,818 bags and 98,955 mats. We quote Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; fair, 16¼c.@16¾c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio in job lots at 15c.@18¾c., gold; Java at 18¼c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18¼c.; Native Ceylon, 16c.@18c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17½c.; Costa Rica, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Mexican, 17c.@17¾c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17¼c.; Curacoa, 16¼c.@17c.; Porto Rico, 17¼c.@18¼c.; San Domingo, 14c., gold, ₱ lb. The jobbing trade has been less satisfactory, but prices show no change of moment.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been again quite active at a further advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on all other than Ordinary grades, closing firmly, with sales reported of 3,252 bales, including 1,970 bales to shippers, 2,162 bales to spinners and 20 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a fair movement reported at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb., with sales reported since our last, of 9,500 bales, (2,400 bales last evening and 7,100 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening for September, 300 bales at 20 5-16c., 200 bales at 20⅜c., 300 bales at 20 5-16c., 100 bales at 20¼c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c., 400 bales at 20⅜c.; October, 400 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 19c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅞c. And today, for August, 100 bales at 20⅛c., short notice; 100 bales at 20⅜c., regular; 100 bales at 20 11-16c.; September, 800 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20 5-16c., 1,700 bales at 20⅜c., 300 bales at 20 7-16c., 200 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c.; October, 300 bales at 19 7-16c., 700 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 400 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19 7-16c.; November, 300 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 18 29-32c., 300 bales at 18 15-16c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; January, 500 bales at 18⅞c., old form contract. Exchange—1c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales September; 15-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales October for 200 bales September; ¾c. paid to exchange 100 bales November for 100 bales October. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 20⅛c.; September, 20.21c.; October, 19.31c.; November, 18.87c.; December, 18⅞c. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 214 bales, and thus far this week 1,955 bales, against 1,760 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,678,391 bales, against 3,960,787 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17	17	17
Good Ordinary	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
Low Middling	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜
Good Middling	24	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered with less freedom, and has been quoted rather firmer, though business has been quite tame, checked in part by the extremely warm weather. The export call has been light at the ruling figures. Sales have been made since our last of 8,450 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7 10; very good to fancy at $7 10@$7 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 35@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 25
Extra State	6 60@ 7 75
Extra City, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 80@ 9 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@ 9 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 50@11 75

Southern Flour continues in limited request at previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,025 bbls. at $5 85@$8 25 for very inferior to very good, and $8 25@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less demand at $4 10@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been less active, but at easier rates, at from $3 25@$3 65 for Yellow and White Western; $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 85 for Brandywine. The reported sales reach 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered with reserve and quoted about 2c. a bushel higher, on a rather better demand for export and milling, closing firmly. Winter Wheat has been quite sparingly dealt in at irregular prices. New Red is arriving pretty freely, and, being in poor order, rules low as to values. Exporters are buying odd lots, for shipment by steam. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels at $1 50 for prime No. 2 North-western Spring, afloat; $1 53@$1 54 for prime to choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., also afloat; $1 45@$1 52 for New Red Western (Winter;) $1 65@$1 67½ for old Red and Amber do.; $1 65@$1 75 for White Western, State and Tennessee....There has been a more confident demand noted for Corn, for export and on home trade account, and prices have been quoted a shade higher for desirable lots of Mixed Western, which have been in most request, on lighter offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 169,000 bushels, chiefly at 61c.@61¼c. for good to prime sailing vessel grades, closing at 61¾c. for prime, afloat; 62c.@62½c. for fancy do.; 59c.@59¾c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 60c.@60½c. for fair to good; 62c.@63¼c. for Yellow Western; 64c.@68c. for White Western, and 57¼c.@58½c. for damaged....Rye has been held with a fair show of confidence, but has been in light demand, with sales reported since our last of about 7,000 bushels good to very choice Western at 72c.@74c., in store, the latter an extreme....Barley and Malt quiet at about former figures....Of Canada Peas 2,000 bushels, in store, were purchased, for consumption, at 90c., in bond: market steady....Oats have been in moderate request at a shade easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 44c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 40c.@44c. for Black and Mixed do., from track; 45c.@50c. for ordinary to extra choice White Western, from store, track and afloat, and 35c.@40c. for inferior to fair ordinary new Black, Mixed, and poor White Western.

HEMP—Jute Butts have been purchased to the extent of 500 bales here at 2 5-16c., 60 days' credit, and 500 bales at Boston at 2⅜c., cash; also, rumored sales of 500 bales here at 2⅜c. ₱ lb. Market about as before quoted.

MOLASSES—The trade in foreign has been quite moderate, with prices quoted about steady for desirable lots; sales, 153 hhds. Barbados at 36c.; and 35 hhds. Ponce at 60c. ₱ gallon. New-Orleans quiet at unaltered figures. The stock of foreign in first hands this morning included 7,457 hhds. Porto Rico, 3,344 hhds. Cuba, and 3,884 hhds. English Islands. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@37c.; English Islands, 30c.@35c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been fairly active and rather firmer, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls. Strained at $3 75, closing at $3 77½@$3 80, and 2,400 bbls. Pale, in lots, at from $4 75@$8 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet but firm; 30 bbls. Washington sold at $5 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, at a shade better prices, on restricted offering, the stock here having been well concentrated and under strong control; 350 bbls. sold at 52¼c.@52c., chiefly at 52¼c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Holders have been claiming higher rates in view of the more favorable Creek reports and the improved inquiry for shipment, though the advanced figures asked have been against free movements....Crude has been in fair request and quoted at 11¼c.@11½c., in bulk, for early delivery; 4,000 bbls. were sold for September delivery, at 11¾c., in bulk....Refined has been held here at 22½c.@22¾c. for early delivery, but has been inactive. At Philadelphia 2,000 bbls. sold at 21½c. less return....Refined, in cases, quiet, within the range of 28c.@29c....Naphtha dull at 14¼c.@14½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firm in price on restricted offerings for early delivery and in fair demand. Sales have been reported of 630 bbls., in lots, at $14 10@$14 12½ for new Western Mess; $13@$13 12½, chiefly $13, for old do.; $12 for new Western Prime Mess, and $11 for extra Prime ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $14 10@$14 25; 500 bbls. do., seller November, at $14 ₱ bbl.; showing a firmer market....City-dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, from 6¼c.@6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been scarce and in demand, since our last, at from 14c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders; 15c.@18c. for Smoked Hams, and 7c.@9c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7½c.@8c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales, since our last, are equal to 240 pks., in lots, within the range. Also, 2,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, 7c.@7¼c....Bacon has been offered very sparingly, and has been in fair demand at strong and buoyant prices, with sales reported since our last of 80 boxes Long Clear at 8¼c.; 300 boxes Short Clear, December, January and February delivery, at 8⅝c., and 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, December delivery, on private terms....In Western Lard, both old and new, trade has been slow, the reduced offerings and firm views of owners checking operations. The chief call today for early delivery has been for special brands of Western steam, for export. City product maintains the improvement of yesterday, on a fair inquiry, mostly from refiners, and lighter offerings of really desirable samples. Sales have been reported of 1,350 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. for good to prime old Western; 9½c. for choice Western do. (special brands) and Kettle-rendered; 9c. for prime new Western Steam; 8⅞c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8¾c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery, there has been some demand noted on the basis of about previous quotations, but holders claim a shade higher figures and offer stock with reserve, thus checking business....Beef products have been quiet, but about steady, within the range of from $4@$9 for inferior to choice brands Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams at $20@$24 as the extremes for old. A lot of 65 bbls. new Chicago Beef Hams changed hands at 34c. ₱ barrel....Butter has been quoted about as before on a restricted movement, chiefly in grades wanted for local use....All desirable makes of Cheese are as readily taken as offered at well-supported prices, the chief demand being for export.

RICE—Has been offered with reserve, and has been quoted firm, on a moderate business, including Carolina at $8 62½@$9 37½ for ordinary to prime; Rangoon, $7@$7 37½, and Patna, $7 62½@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 8,170 bags.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, with Turk's Island quoted at 25c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlaps, $1 25; Factory-filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 36c.@38c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull and nominally quoted at 8¼c.@8¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 6,550 bags and 1,000 pockets at $2 30, gold, 90 days' credit. Market otherwise dull. We quote: Clover at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 30@$2 32½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in request, with Castile quoted at 11c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Fancy, 8¼c., and No. 1, 8¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The demand has been fair, and prices have favored sellers. Stocks offered less freely. We quote: No. 1 Nutmegs at 94c.@95c.; Mace, $1 15@$1 20; Cassia, 28c.@28½c.; White Pepper, 35c.@35½c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10c.@11¼c.; Pimento at 12½c.@12¾c.; Cloves, 20c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady but not active. The demand from refiners has been moderate, and from the trade light. Holders of desirable stock have been insisting on full asking rates, and not offering supplies with much freedom. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 979 hhds., and 1,158 boxes, including 565 hhds. Refining Cuba within the range of 8¾c.@8⅞c. for fair to good; 414 hhds. Centrifugal, and 137 boxes do. at 9½c.@9⅞c.; 480 boxes Clayed and Centrifugal at 8½c.@9½c.; 300 boxes Clayed and Derosne at 9c., and 231 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; good do. at 8⅞c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 7¼c.@8¼c. for superior to extra superior. Refined rather quiet, including Powdered at 12¼c.@12½c.; Crushed, 12¼c.@12½c.; Granulated at 11½c.@12c.; A's at 10⅞c.@11⅛c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¼c., ₱ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Aug. 1, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Aug. 1, 1872	98,557	84,192	74,540	3,950
Receipts since Aug. 1	15,999	28,758	10,960	354
Total	114,556	112,950	85,500	4,304
Sales since Aug. 1	20,049	31,506	200	685
Stock Aug. 22, '72	94,509	81,444	85,300	3,619
Stock Aug. 24, 1871	75,494	114,344	326,353	10,311
Stock Aug. 25, 1870	93,958	111,557	505,201	1,191
Stock Aug. 26, 1869	121,650	140,335	173,793	1,008

TALLOW—Has been quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of about 76,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for the best samples. Of Stearine 65 tcs. sold at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request on the basis of 92½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 200 bbls., the market closing steadily.

WOOL—The receipts of domestic fleece and pulled are on a very limited scale, and holders yet insist on asking prices above the views of purchasers, particularly for manufacturing, thus preventing anything like free dealings. The comparatively small amounts disposed of since our last have been within our previous range. Texas, California and Oregon Wools rule quiet, on fair offerings. Foreign Wool is in less demand, but is held with a fair show of confidence. From Boston we hear of no improvement in demand or values. The Boston *Shipping List*, of Wednesday, says: "Domestic fleeces continue to move slowly, but foreign Wool is in demand at steady and firm prices. Fleeces range from 58c.@62c. for Western, Wisconsin and Michigan; and 62c.@65c. for Ohio medium and X. Combing and Delaine Wool is in fair demand, and pulled Wool ranges from 52c.@70c. ₱ lb., with an occasional choice lot of Maine super as high as 75c. ₱ lb. Australia and New-Zealand has been in demand at 55c.@60c.; Cape at 37½c.@40c.; and Mestiza at 35c.@40c. ₱ lb."

FREIGHTS—Business in the berth line has been on a moderate scale, with rates favoring ship-owners, particularly on Grain, the offerings of which have been most urgent. There has been rather more call for Cotton room at about previous figures. The chartering movement in the local market has been restricted by the scarcity of suitable tonnage and the confident views of owners. The demand has been mostly for Grain and Petroleum vessels. Vessels for the Petroleum trade, from Philadelphia, have been in more urgent request at advanced quotations. From the outports, in other lines, we hear of a moderate movement at equal to full market prices....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by steam, 925 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₱ lb.. with grain rates quoted about as at the close of yesterday; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 30s., and 10,000 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and, by sail, 7,800 bushels Grain at 8¼d. for Corn and 8¼d. for Wheat. Also a German bark, 210 tons, with Sugar and Hemp, reported from Cebu, at 67s. 6d. and 86s....For London, by steam, 55,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. for Corn, and 10d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 20 boxes Bacon at 40s. Also an American ship, 1,393 tons, with a full cargo of Sugar reported from Iloilo, part at 75s....For Bristol, by sail, 31,000 bushels Corn at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Flour and 50 boxes Bacon on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 407 tons, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, and another, 461 tons, also with about 2,700 quarters do., at 7s., or if direct at 6s. 9d....For Hull, England, a British brig, 206 tons, with about 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British brig, 256 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported at 6s. for Resin, and 8s. for Spirits Turpentine....The American brig. — tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, option of Bristol, reported in our last, gets 7s. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by sail, 1,150 tcs. Lard, at 42s. 6d.@42s. 9d., chiefly at the latter rate; 450 hhds. Tallow, at 43s. 9d.; 200 cases Tobacco at 32s. 6d, and 500 sides Leather at ¾c. ₱ lb.; also, a German bark, 371 tons, with general cargo at £1,070....For Bremen, a German bark, 242 tons, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, hence at 5s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, a British bark, 780 tons, with about 5,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....The American ship, 1,282 tons, (now here,) with 8 500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, for the Continent, reported in our last, gets 7s. ₱ bbl.....For Rotterdam, by steam, a small lot of Tobacco, in hhds, at 50s....For Stockholm, a Norwegian brig, (to arrive from Glasgow, via Providence,) hence, with 1,500 bbls Petroleum and Products, on private terms....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 523 tons, with about 4,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d., and another, 462 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. do., at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, the German bark, 462 tons, (to arrive,) with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported in our last, has the option of the Continent at 6s. 9d.. or the Baltic at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....Three or four other Petroleum negotiations were pending but not definitely closed up to a late hour....For Havana, an American bark, 283 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Boston, an American ship, 854 tons, with a full cargo of Hemp, reported from Manila, on private terms; and an American bark, 653 tons, with sugar and Hemp, from do., on owner's account....For New-York, a British ship, 457 tons, with Sugar and Hemp, reported from Manila, on private terms; an American ship, 1,043 tons, with do. and do., from do., the Hemp partly at $13, and remainder on private terms; and another, 1,330 tons, with do. and do., from do., on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, Aug. 22.—Flour declined 25c. on all grades except Double Extra; sales 2,200 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. Corn dull; sales three cars at 58c. Oats, 40c. for Western. Corn-meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Ship-stuffs, $20; Middling, $22, ₱ ton. Highwines, 91c. Canal Freights—Flour, 53c. to Boston, 43c. to New-York, 38c. to Albany. Receipts by Lake—27,000 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 2,929,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—60,000 bushels Wheat, 3,100 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, 2,000,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Seeds unchanged. Groceries easier, but not quotably lower. Petroleum steady; Crude, 15¾c.; Refined, 21¾c. on the spot and the month. Flour—Very dull market, and favors buyers; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat—Market demoralized and quotations bareley maintained; Red, $1 50@$1 55; Amber, $1 60. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed, 61c. Oats steady; new White, 41½c.@45c.; old do., 46c.@49c. Whisky, 94c.@94½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Wheat unchanged; small sales of bag lots of No. 1 Detroit at $1 90. Rye nominal. Corn lower; sales, 2,000 bushels Western Mixed, afloat, at 62c. Barley-malt attracting more attention; sales, 12,000 bushels Canada State on private terms. Oats very dull for new State; 38c. is offered and 39c. asked.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 39 bales; gross, 52 bales; sales, 196 bales; stock, 6,541 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—Cotton better; offerings light; Middlings, 19¾c.; net receipts, 12 bales; exports, coastwise, 61 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 629 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 22.—Cotton nominal; net receipts, 16 bales; gross receipts, 24 bales; stock, 784 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 22.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 145 bales; exports, coastwise, 331 bales; stock, 2,194 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 19¾c.@19½c.; net receipts, 2 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 3,649 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 22—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 88⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 88⅞. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £5,000 during the past week.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 22—A. M.—United States 5-20 bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is declining.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

1½ P. M.—Cheese, 59s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 16½d. ₱ gall n.

Evening.—Fine Resin, 18s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Refined Petroleum, 16¼d.@16½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 22.—Petroleum, 46 francs for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The Sugar market is steady; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10½@10⅞ reals per arroba. Exchange—On United States, 60 days sight, in currency 22@22½ ₱ cent. premium; short sight 4@4½ ₱ cent. premium; 60 days Gold 17@18½ ₱ cent. premium; short sight 20 ₱ cent. premium, on London 30@30½ ₱ cent premium; on Paris, 14 ₱ cent. premium. The Government Board of Brokers quote Exchange as follows: On United States, 60 days, in currency, 4@5 ₱ cent premium; Short-sight, 5@6 ₱ cent. premium; Short-sight, in gold, 20@21 ₱ cent. premium; on London, 31@32 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 13@14 ₱ cent. premium. Spanish Bank Notes, 12 ₱ cent. discount.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12.—71, The People ex rel. Smith vs. Board of Apportionment; 83, Spofford et al. vs. Huntingdon et al.; 96, Baker vs. Bates et al.; 110, Harrison vs. Gilmartin et al.; 12?, Albertson vs. Haselton; 133, McCullum vs. Tatham et al.; 124, Austin vs. Duane, impleaded. Call No. 126, John et al. vs. Norris.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 22.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the petition of Jacob Bennett to have mortgage discharged of record; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the application of Eugene March, &c.; the affidavit or service is defective; the attorney cannot be brought into Court without a personal service.

Bartholomew *vs.* Coburn; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Duncan *vs.* Harland, &c.; motion granted.

Bernstein *vs.* Mathias; I think under Mathias *vs.* Gifford, 16 Abb., 246, that the temporary restraint was not irregular, and should not be summarily set aside.

John J. Dixon *vs.* Sarah Ann Dixon; upon the supplemental affidavit of service the report is confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Jones *vs.* Bauendahl et al.; extra allowance of five per cent. upon the recovery granted.

Gescheadt *vs.* Kuhnel et al.; motion granted confirming reports.

Jones *vs.* Bauendahl, &c.; extra allowance of one-half per cent. upon the recovery granted.

Adams *vs.* McCabe; motion for a receiver granted, with costs.

Same *vs.* Same; the defendant is not in contempt because the adjournment from July 18 to July 23, was without the order of the Court; motion to punish, &c., denied without costs.

In the matter of the application of Alfred Jug et al. for leave to mortgage, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

By Judge Brady.

Bohn *vs.* Goldstein; case and exceptions settled.

Kuttner, &c., *vs.* Kirby et al.; case and exceptions settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 22.

By Judge Loew.

The People, &c., *vs.* Ruefer; motion to vacate judgment on forfeited recognizances granted on payment of sheriff's fees.

Hearn *vs.* Wolf; I think the defendant should be fined the amount of the judgment as a punishment for his misconduct.

The petition of William Bolles *vs.* David P. Lord; order granted.

An Unpleasant Mistake and its Results.

Through the columns of a local paper the birth of a daughter was recently announced to a citizen of Rockwell, Conn., and as he had been married many years and had no children, the event created a sensation among his friends, who determined to visit him in a body, bearing tokens of their regard. At the appointed hour they set forth, having with them a baby carriage, cradle, open-work chair, teething rings, and numerous small articles, the uses of which are known to the initiated. The embarrassment of the party can be imagined when they learned, on reaching the house, that there had been no increase to the population in that vicinity, and that the whole thing was a printer's blunder. They made the best of it, however, and "left the articles for future use."

DRY GOODS.

1872. AUTUMN. 1872.

Shawls! Scarfs!

WE BEG TO INFORM PACKAGE AND WHOLESALE BUYERS GENERALLY THAT OUR STOCK IN THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN.

WE BELIEVE THAT NO SUCH COMPLETE LINES OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN SHAWLS AS WE NOW OFFER CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

AN EARLY AND THOROUGH INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

CLOAKS AND COSTUMES WILL BE OPENED NEXT WEEK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.—TO prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts' name is on every capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. Manufactories—No. 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE GENERAL agency for some desirable business; good references given. Address J. T., No. 100 Grand-st., New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY.—$1,200 IN CASH, OR GOOD trade, will purchase an excellent dental practice; the only office in a population of 15,000; thirty miles south of New-York. Inquire at Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, No. 239 Broadway, between 10 and 3 o'clock, any day.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 220 West 23d-st., one block west of 6th-av.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY HOTTEN, a deaf mute; he is twelve years of age, has dark hair, large blue eyes, light complexion, and has lost the use of his left arm. Any information as to his whereabouts thankfully received by JOHN J. DIEHL, No. 133 Essex-st., or by the Superintendent of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, West 162d-st. and Hudson River.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AUG. 22, IN EAST RIVER, A CANAL-BOAT, bottom-side up. For information, inquire of GEO. S. TOWNSEND, No. 388 South-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ALEX M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties as to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and New-York *World*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County. Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 16th day of September, 1872.—Dated New York, March 2, 1872.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee,
mh8-1aw6mF No. 9 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARGARET K. WATSON, in her own right, and Margaret K. Watson, Administratrix, and Charles E. Loew, Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of James Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against DANIEL W. NOE, in his own right, and as executor of the last will and testament of Eloise Isabel Carr Noé, deceased, Sarah Callahan, John A. Bresland, Francis P. Bresland, William Bresland, James Bresland, Sarah Bresland, Ann Kernochan, James Carr, Nancy Mount, Catharine Murphy, Mary Carr, Bridget Mount, Bridget Malone, Peter Mount, John Mount, Patrick Mount, Mary Jane Egan, Ann Martin, Catharine Martin, Lewis Shepherd, William Bresland, James McGlinn, Patrick McGlinn, Michael McGlinn, Michael Mount, Isabella Cullon, Kitty Slaven, Hugh Kernochan, John Kernochan, John Mount, Maggie Watson and George Warren Watson, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the original and supplemental complaints in this action which are filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaints on the subscriber at his office, No. 132 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaints within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaints.—Dated May 28, 1872.

CHARLES H. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The original complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1870, and the supplemental complaint was filed in said office on the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES H. GLOVER,
au9-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHRISTIAN KLEIN and REGINA KLEIN, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. BUDDENSEIK and DORIS his wife, Jacob Vonderbeck, Elias G. Brown, Nicholas Sattler, William F. Reilly, John Caden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, Frederick Muller, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry American, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustav A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Melancthon F. Shurreman, George H. Scudder, S. A. Woods, J. Darrow, R. Darrow, Robert Spreaten, Philip Muller, Adam Wagner, Charles Pfeiff, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, William Stevenson, M. F. Murray, C. H. L. Smith, Thomas C. Smith, J. A. Candee, William T. Tooker, Thomas Kennan, John McManus, David Wooding, Joseph W. Fuller, J. Hobart Warren, Walter P. Warren, George A. Wells, D. B. Cox, John Fay, Adolph Klaber, Thomas Browning, Thomas Browning, Jr., Richard Roe and John Doe, (said last four parties composing the firm of Thomas Browning & Brothers,) defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 22, 1872.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1872.

S. KAUFMANN,
au16-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PETER STEWART and Janet Stewart, his wife, plaintiffs, against ROBERT P. PERRIN and Lucinda Perrin, his wife, Catherine Coffroth, (otherwise known as Arabella Coffroth,) and James Coffroth, her husband, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—In Partition.—To the above-named defendants and each of them you are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 338 Broome-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1872.

THOS. J. McKEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 8th day of August, 1872. THOS. J. McKEE,
au9-1aw6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, plaintiff, against EDWARD M. PHILIPS, defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Edward M. Philips: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 52 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1872.

KOBBE & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 8th day of August, 1872. KOBBE & FOWLER,
au9-1aw6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER, plaintiff, against JUAN C DE MIER, Abigail Henriques, wife of George Henriques, and the said Geo. Henriques, her husband, Alvin N. Lancaster and Frederick Lewis, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant, Alvin N. Lancaster: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1872.

HENRY H. ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 49 Nassau-st.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of June, 1872.—New-York, Aug. 20, 1872. HENRY H. ANDERSON,
au23-1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—MARCUS EVARTS, plaintiff, against HATTIE EVARTS, defendant.—Summons, for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 88 and 90 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1872.

J. G. BOYD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Nos. 88 and 90 Centre-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1872.
au23-1aw6wF* J. G. BOYD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 51 New-street, or of Messrs. Küchler, Gail & Co., No. 128 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.

PETER F. W. THIERMANN,
GEORGE J. KUCHLER,
jy12-1aw6mF* Executors of H. Thiermann.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of February, 1872. EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor.
LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.
mh1-1aw6mF*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &C. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
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Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

One of the weekly papers very properly calls attention to the fact that there are two gentlemen actively associated with the recent reform of the Judiciary who have not received the credit they deserve. They are Gen. BARLOW and Mr. ALBERT B. STICKNEY. We do not suppose that the public forget the great services of these gentlemen, but it is only just that the Press should recognize them. We can testify of our own knowledge to the indefatigable labor which the Attorney-General and Mr. STICKNEY have devoted to this subject. Gen. BARLOW, although making no boasts, has always struck in at the right moment, and has done far more to bring to pass the removal of the corrupt Judges than half the newspapers which crow over the victory. As for Mr. STICKNEY, we can honestly say that he pursued BARNARD, CARDOZO, and MCCUNN with a determination which in a bad cause might be termed relentless, and in a good one entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the public. For years past—and not dating merely from November, 1871, when the *Tribune* foolishly thinks the fight was begun—he has applied the utmost energy in all sorts of directions to the great work of purifying the Bench. He was one of the first in the field—and he was there to the last. At Saratoga, he stood up against BARNARD until his conviction was assured, and must have undergone no little personal inconvenience and loss of time and money in the prosecution of his self-imposed tax. Mr. STICKNEY is a young man, and this beginning which he has made gives high promise for his future career. We for once venture upon a prediction, and it is that Mr. STICKNEY will ultimately take a high place in the judicial annals of the State. We take some blame to ourselves for having forgotten, in the midst of the hard work and excitement of a Presidential election, to express the obligations which we all owe to Gen. BARLOW and Mr. STICKNEY. But the public, we feel assured, will remember their services, and remember them with pride and gratitude.

"TWEED is about to contribute out of his plunderings half a million to help elect GRANT."

The *World*, which publishes the above, cannot be ignorant that it is an utter untruth. We shall take the trouble to denounce it as such as often as it is repeated, until at last even the *World* will be ashamed of it. The *World* earnestly defended the Tammany Ring while we were attacking it. But we won the day—and now the *World* has the impudence to turn round and try to tie TWEED round our necks. The public have longer memories for facts than the *World*. It cannot throw the reproach of Tammanyism upon the party which demolished Tammany. When next the *World* repeats the above statement about TWEED, let the writer come out with what he calls his "proofs," and we will show him at once to be a ——, what Mr. GREELEY has often called him.

Senator CARPENTER has addressed a letter to the manager of the *Tribune*, exposing some misrepresentations and a few deliberate inventions. For thus daring to come into conflict with a very eminent authority on questions of morals, he will, of course, be speedily "settled" or "cudgeled," according to the daily practice of the *Tribune*. But, perhaps, people who retain some respect for fair play will be disposed to listen to Senator CARPENTER'S version of the story, and when they have heard it, we think they will admit that the *Tribune* folks have been convicted of another willful act of defamation.

The Work Done—and to be Done.

The ticket nominated at the New-York State Convention has been most favorably received in this City. The feeling is general that the gentlemen submitted to the people are well entitled to public support, and that the Convention could not have selected names better calculated to add strength to the cause of true reform. We know that with Gen. DIX as Governor, we should have a man who would not steal himself, and who would not allow other men to rob the public. He would not permit gross frauds to be carried on at the expense of the tax-payers, and then say, "I knew nothing about it." We should be safe in his hands. He will be abused and misrepresented by the Greeley organs, but Gen. DIX has been too long in public life for such attacks to have any influence with the community. He has held many trusts, and been faithful to them all. There are not many men on the Greeley-Democratic side of whom so much could be said.

Some of the papers are anxious to make out that the nomination of Gen. DIX was owing to "intrigues" or "conspiracies." This is a cry easily raised, but in the present instance it will not bear a moment's investigation. If any intriguing went on at Utica—of which we see no evidence—it certainly was not in favor of Gen. DIX. A Mr. W. H. ANTHON did, indeed, take upon himself to declare that we should have supported another candidate. Wiser and older politicians than Mr. ANTHON would have hesitated to incur the responsibility of speaking for us. If the public honor us with any share of their confidence, it is because they feel assured that we allow no politicians to dictate the policy of the TIMES. We have fought some hard contests without the aid of politicians, and do not intend to allow them to manage our affairs for us now. What we had to say about the candidates for Governor—and it was extremely little—was not suggested directly or indirectly by anybody engaged in the business of politics. Mr. ANTHON was wrong in everything he stated to the Convention; and, like most people who meddle in the affairs of others, was guilty of an indiscretion which ill-natured people would call an impertinence. It may be that time will make him wiser; at any rate, when we require a spokesman for the TIMES, it must be understood that we do not select Mr. ANTHON. Whenever a politician assumes to know what we shall or shall not do, it will be perfectly safe to set him down as an impostor.

The Convention did its work so well that we are not inclined to quarrel with any minor incident connected with its proceedings. The absence of the Fenton element was a great advantage to it, and if there are any disappointed candidates, we feel convinced that they will wait until they have proved their fitness for high public office, and in the meantime cordially labor for the success of the ticket now before the people. We have not the slightest doubt that we shall carry the day—at the same time, we ought to remember that boasting is easy work, and that our true policy is to consider nothing won until we have gained it. Do not let us say or think that this is a struggle which requires no exertion. If we proceed upon the theory that we are likely to lose, we may make our majority greater, but we cannot imperil our cause. There will be time enough to brag after the victory. Meanwhile, we must work hard—work day and night, and contest every inch of the ground. In this City we shall make a better show than ever we did before. The vote which was drawn out last year will be elicited for the Republican ticket, simply because it is identified with the cause of true Reform. Gen. DIX would enable us to complete the noble triumph which we won last year. We may be sure that he would not veto such a bill as the Oyer and Terminer bill of last session, and that there would be no danger of his surrendering to the influences of the Tammany gang. The Convention expressed the sentiment of the people, and not the wishes of politicians, in nominating every candidate who is on the State ticket. We can carry that ticket if we work for it with a will. Let us hope that Republicans in every part of the State will resolve to do better this year than ever they have done before; and if they do that, the experience of last year ought to teach them that no combination of tricksters will be strong enough to beat them.

Decorum of Bench and Bar.

The deposition of Judge Barnard is an event fraught with salutary lessons that were sorely needed. Of these, one of the most important is the paramount necessity of decorum and dignity in all proceedings connected with the administration of justice. No one who has been at all observant of manners and customs in our Courts during the last twenty years can have failed to notice their deterioration in those respects. The deterioriation has, of course, been gradual, but it has been constant and rapid; and it is particularly significant and worthy of remark that bad manners have been accompanied by, or have accompanied, inferior law, and that a loss of dignity has kept equal step with an impaired sense of judicial purity and honor. Nor has this degradation been confined to the Bench. Indeed, it could not be so. For the Bench and the Bar are so intimately connected, so interdependent, in such habits of daily close communication, that one could not become debased and corrupt without the connivance, and even without the aid, of the other. One Judge might be corrupt, for a while, another might be undignified, without the implication of the whole profession in their delinquencies; but the whole Bench, with two or three honorable exceptions, of a large community could not become degraded both in morals and manners, unless the body of counsel that appeared before it were not more or less careless of honor and decency. Had professional honor and professional courtesy been rightly dear to the whole Bar of New-York, had the tone of that Bar been high and well sustained during the last twenty years, such Judges as BARNARD, CARDOZO, and MCCUNN, and others whom we have in mind, but need not now mention, would have been impossible. They would not have dared to do the deeds that they have done, to say the words that they have said. They could not then have stood before the storm of indignation that would have broken from the throng of their professional brethren.

We would not underrate the great service which the Bar Association has done to the profession, no less than to the community, by the bold, able, and thorough manner in which it has undertaken, and thus far performed, the great task of the purification of our corrupted Bench. But the best and most active members of that Association will support us in saying that the reason for its formation was the necessity of some great organization, some banded power, sufficiently strong to lift the profession as a body out of the slough into which it was surely and not very slowly sinking. The success of the projected plan has thus far been very encouraging, and we have reason to hope that the great end of thorough regeneration may be attained. But the task has only been begun. Our Courts are haunted daily by sneaks and bullies and boors who write themselves counselors-at-law. Orders and injunctions are granted, because orders and injunctions are asked for, the very asking of which a respect for justice and honorable practice would have estopped. Personal quarrels are carried on in open Court, and Judges and Coroners are browbeaten, simply because the tone of the Bar will not sustain a Judge in such a prompt and stern rebuke as no man with any self-respect would venture to incur. With the exception of the United States Courts and one, or perhaps two, of the occupants of our City Benches, these remarks have, we regret to say, a very general application; although we have Judges who, for learning, integrity and dignity, would grace any Bench, and our Bar boasts many counsel who are worthily represented by such men as O'CONOR and EVARTS. But such being the general condition of the profession, and the Judiciary being still elective, the suppression of three such men as MCCUNN, CARDOZO and BARNARD is plainly but a temporary relief.

The Bar Association has honored its formation by showing what it can do in one direction—that of purifying the Bench; to it the public will now look for earnest and persistent efforts in another—the elevation of the Bar; an end hardly less to be desired than the former, for, after all, a Judge is but counsel who has a standing retainer on the side of justice. Let the Association turn all the weight of its influence toward giving us again a Bench, not only pure but dignified, and a Bar not only learned and able, but distinguished by professional pride and courteous bearing. And to this end we repeat the suggestion made in these columns some weeks ago, that the example of the St. Louis Bar should be followed, in the assumption of the gown, which is recognized the whole world over as a becoming and appropriate costume for Judges and counsel when in Court. The dignity of a horse-hair wig is laughable to many persons and questionable to almost all; but in the gown there is certainly both dignity and grace. Moreover, the influence of this costume would be very great in imposing those restraints of decorum which our Courts of late have so sadly needed. We have seen the influence of a costume in raising the tone of our Police force; we all know that officers of the army and navy are continually restrained from undignified conduct, and checked in the indulgence of reprehensible habits, by respect for their uniform. It is not absolutely impossible that a Judge might dispense justice of a reasonably good quality, sitting in his shirt and trousers, beguiling the tedium of argument by whittling, and marking the points of counsel by expectoration. But such is not the working of ordinary human nature; and we hope that the Bar Association, in its efforts to elevate the profession of which it has in so short a time made itself the recognized representative, will give this question a serious and unprejudiced consideration.

Peripatetic Pugilists.

On Wednesday the peripatetic prize-fighters were once more baffled in their desire for a battle, and their friends and admirers were again made to endure the tortures of dusty railway traveling, and the sufferings of incipient sun-stroke, without the slightest recompense. When MACE and O'BALDWIN first began this singular pugilistic campaign, in which rapid marching is substituted for real fighting, they excused their failure to meet in the roped arena on the ground that the law, with its ill-mannered arrests, and its tyrannical restrictions upon the right of free men to pound one another, had interfered with their honest and chivalric purpose. The average rough, who delights in witnessing a prize-fight is not, however, so blindly credulous as to accept an indefinite repetition of this excuse. The company that went down Chesapeake Bay, the other day, and baked for hours under an afternoon sun, in the vain hope of witnessing a fight, returned to Baltimore with a conviction that the well-worn excuse offered for that day's failure ought not to be again repeated. This view they expressed with so many unpleasant prophecies as to the fate of pugilists who should again delude them with the pretext of arrests and bonds, that the managers of the wandering pugilists felt that some other excuse must be found if their evasive campaign was to continue. So when the ring was finally pitched in West Virginia, on Wednesday, a long argument ensued as to the choice of a referee. Every person named for this honorable office was rejected by one side or the other, on the singularly comprehensive grounds that either he knew too much or too little of the rules of the ring. In this ingenious manner the day was consumed, and though Messrs. MACE and O'BALDWIN repeatedly assured the spectators that the fate which prevented them from fighting was rapidly bringing down their short hairs in sorrow to the Potters' Field, they were finally forced to return to Pittsburg, unwhipped, unhammered, and—if their protestations are to be accepted—undone.

These repeated failures on the part of the pugilists to come to blows, present unpleasant prospects to the quiet and orderly people who reside within a circuit of five hundred miles of this City. There is nothing to hinder the perpetual pitching of bloodless rings, and the endless quarrels as to referees, all over this region of country. Day after day, the railway-train or the steam-boat will disgorge its freight of murderers, thieves, and bullies, intent upon witnessing the promised fight. They will crush the young crops, rob the orchards and smoke-houses, and playfully knock down the men and insult the women of the neighborhood. The ring will be pitched, and the prize-fighters exhibited, and then for consecutive hours the wrangle as to a referee will be led by the seconds and chorussed by the crowd. Nightfall will end the quarrel, and the disappointed mob will seek the train or the boat, and return whence they came, cursing the malignant fate that has again subjected them to disappointment. Still, hope of bloodshed springs eternal in the pugilistic heart, and the next day the same vile company will appear in some other peaceful village, there to endure another disappointment, alleviated, as before, only by commonplace larceny and the dull and unprofitable pounding of the casual rustic. Thus will the legend of the Flying Dutchman be parodied by the flying fighters. This endless search for a bloody will-o'-the-wisp will become a passion with the pugilists and their friends. The gambling-dens will be closed, and the rum-shops deserted. The "sporting man" will no longer linger on the corners of the street, or seek recreation in unpremeditated bar-room riots. Occasionally a haggard pugilist will be seen in our streets, hurrying to his home in search of a forgotten "knuckle-duster" or a mislaid "slung-shot," and oppressed with anxiety lest he should miss the train that is to convey him to the next pretended battle-ground. The City will, indeed, be purified, but the country will be devastated, until at last some merciful railway collision, or the explosion of some philanthropic boiler, will rid both country and town of the most unmitigated gang of ruffians with which any community was ever cursed.

The Testimony of the Nose.

There are many persons who are deaf to all arguments which point to conclusions distasteful to them. It is also true that the blindness of those who willfully decline to look at unpleasant objects is far darker and denser than the blindness of those who cannot see. Every one is familiar with cases which prove that the ear and the eye can thus be temporarily paralyzed, by the unwillingness of the brain to listen to their reports, but it has usually been thought that there was a boldness and persistence about the nose which rendered it impossible to compel it to abdicate its functions at the bidding of the will. That this belief is erroneous has been conclusively shown by the conduct of the fat-boilers, who so rigorously keep their noses in subjection that the latter not only decline to report the existence of unpleasant smells, but actually assert that they are the most delicate and delicious of perfumes.

To the average nose, in its original state of freedom, there is no smell so utterly repulsive and intolerable as that which attends the process of fat-boiling. In this case, the normal nose acts also as a sanitary sentinel, and warns the body of the extreme unwholesomeness of the air when tainted by the hideous scent of boiling fat. Every physician knows that the presence of decayed animal matter in the air—which is the precise result of fat-boiling—produces typhoid fever, dysentery, and the long train of diseases due to a poisoned state of the atmosphere. That fat-boiling, when carried on in densely-settled communities, is nearly as dangerous as it is unpleasant, is conceded by all except the fat-boilers themselves. The latter, fixing their attention wholly upon the profits of the business, decline to admit that any one can be the worse for the perpetual breathing of the foul exhalations of their caldrons. They even go further, and insist that the smell arising from fat-boiling is not only a decided improvement upon the contemptibly weak and sickening odor of the violet and the rose, but that no nose which does not habitually sniff this oleaginous perfume, can be considered to have fully developed its capacities for appreciating the true, the good, and the beautiful in perfumes. Like the man who defended the excellence of crumpets, they claim that fat-boiling is wholesome, and its smell extremely satisfactory and cheap. They themselves enjoy the atmosphere of the fat-boiling establishment daily, and insist that they find it pleasant and wholesome. Why, then, they say, should they be compelled by law to deprive their neighbors of the blessing of a fat-boiling factory within easy reach of every nose? Why should the sweetness of the hog-rendering process be wasted on the desert air of remote and uninhabited locality?

The public nose, which indignantly refutes the delusive claims of the fat-boilers, has long been outraged by the numerous rendering establishments in the upper part of the City. Now and then a feeble attempt is made to suppress them, but it never effects a permanent reform. Lately the Board of Health has given its tardy attention to the matter, and has gravely resolved that the refuse fat and bones, remaining after the rendering process has been completed shall be immediately deodorized. Perhaps we ought to be thankful for even this small boon, but it does seem strange that the most earnest effort that the Board can make in this matter is to require that after the horrible smell of boiling fat has done its poisonous work, the comparatively inoffensive bones that remain shall be treated as if they were the real source of danger. As well might the murderer be given free permission to commit wholesale slaughter, but be threatened with heavy penalties if he left his corpses to shock the public sight.

Greeley and Civil Service Reform.

Civil service reform is just now one of Mr. GREELEY'S hobbies. The essence of the system he claims to be that no one in office is to be removed for political reasons, and no one out of office is to be appointed for political reasons. Mr. GREELEY'S theory sounds prettily, but unfortunately he don't put it in practice when he has an opportunity. We give below a letter, in which he demands the removal of Mr. ABRAM HYATT as Assessor in the Westchester District, not because he was unfit, but solely because he "is a Seymour Democrat, and ought on no account to be retained." Mr. HYATT, by the way, with that forgiving disposition of which we see so much nowadays, is, like most of the Seymour Democrats, one of Mr. GREELEY'S most active supporters:

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1869. }

DEAR SIR: The bearer is my neighbor and friend, the Supervisor of the township in which I reside. I know him to be capable, honest, and deserving. He is a candidate for Assessor in our Tenth (Westchester) District in place of Abram P. Hyatt, who is a Seymour Democrat, and ought on no account to be retained. I commend Mr. Francis M. Carpenter to you as every way worthy to be Hyatt's successor.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. C. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, present.

In the following letter, Mr. GREELEY approves the sweeping changes made at the beginning of Gen. GRANT'S Administration, and "respectfully suggests that they should be completed." As one step toward their completion he wants one man removed because he is rich, and JAMES R. ALLABEN, "one of the *true* members of our late Assembly" appointed in his place. To what Mr. ALLABEN was true in the Legislature, except his own interest, no one ever knew. Having been elected on a pledge to vote for MORGAN for Senator, he voted for FENTON. As for his eminent capability, that must be on the theory expounded to Gen. GRANT by Mr. GREELEY, that no man should be appointed to office who could earn his living out of office.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1869. }

DEAR SIR: The changes made in Internal Revenue officers here are generally popular, and have increased the efficiency of the service. I respectfully suggest that they should be completed. In the Second District of our State, (Kings County,) Mr. John Williams has been Assessor from the first, and has grown rich. I ask that James R. Allaben, (one of the *true* members of our late Assembly,) be appointed in his stead. Mr. Allaben is eminently capable, popular and deserving. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, Commissioner Internal Revenue, present.

The Exhibition at Newark, N. J.

Some of the public spirited men of Newark, N. J., are just now engaged in making an experiment which promises to be attended with considerable success. They have followed the example of the American Institute in New-York, by engaging the Rink in their city, which has so far proved but indifferently good as a speculation, and have converted it into a commodious building for the exhibition of works of industry, all the residents having an equal right to the space set apart for booths and stands. Newark has been for many years the head-quarters of the manufacturing interests of the State. It does an immense trade in jewelry, iron-work, harness, leather and trunks; yet it has always been backward in stimulating enterprises that have made so many of the cities and towns of England and France celebrated the world over. It has been even lacking in the very commonest requirements of a populous city. Until quite recently, a way-worn traveler might walk from one end of it to the other without being able to find a decent hotel. A gentleman, now of Mr. BOOTH'S company, once tried to establish a first-class comedy theatre there; the Newarkers preferred to come to New-York, and the result was that he met with a very severe loss. It has facilities for bathing, but no public baths. The City Hall was formerly a hotel, and there is only one police station, although a great deal of time is lost in relieving the watches at night, much to the satisfaction of burglars and evil-disposed persons generally. Most of the streets are paved with the old-fashioned coble-stones, to travel over which, at a quick pace, would not be without danger for old people. Considering that there are so many drawbacks, it is pleasant to observe that the prominent men, upon whom rests the responsibility of such a state of things, are at last awakening to a sense of their duty.

It is safe to say that the leaders in the Exhibition movement had no hope whatever that it would be so heartily approved of. They expected to clear expenses, and if possible give one thousand dollars to some worthy charity—nothing more. Indeed, it is tolerably certain that some of them were afraid that their own pockets would suffer severely. Under these circumstances, the great crowd which collected together on the opening night proved a surprise. The exhibitors, as a matter of course, were at first affected by the lukewarmness which characterized the undertaking, and held back their specimens until it became morally certain that all the space in the Rink would be occupied; then there was a rush made which showed so much unanimity of feeling that the trustees took courage, and had the building extended. The visitors for the most part, although residents of Newark—many of them from childhood—have been astonished at the variety and beauty of the specimens of manufactures produced by their own workmen, a fact which very forcibly illustrates the value of industrial exhibitions. Now that the pecuniary point has been so happily bridged over, everything looks well for the future. The knowledge of what they can do on an occasion has touched the pride of the people, without regard to class or condition, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the fruit of this sudden change for the better will soon be apparent.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. ALFRED T. ACKERT, whom we designated recently as one of CARDOZO'S pet referees, writes us to say that we were wrong in so describing him. He says that he is no friend of CARDOZO'S, but is a friend of GREELEY and Reform; that he cannot remember that Judge CARDOZO, whom he designates as "the most venal and corrupt Judge that ever disgraced our Judiciary," ever named him as referee but once. It is evident from Mr. ACKERT'S letter that we were misled, and we are very glad to have the opportunity of correcting the misstatement respecting him. Mr. ACKERT clearly had no more to do with Judge CARDOZO than with any other Judge, and no reproach whatever rests upon him.

The rioters of Belfast, who withstood the shillalahs and pistols of their opponents, who laughed at the clubs of the police, and refused to yield to the rifles of the soldiery, have been at last dispersed by a rain-shower. There is a marked difference in the courage of different nationalities. A few weeks since a mob of French rioters were played upon with fire-engines, and were only made the more violent by this drenching. Nevertheless, these men who faced water fled before the sabres of the cavalry. On the other hand, the men of Belfast who despised shillalahs, clubs and rifles, fled in wild disorder when the rain began to fall, from which we may conclude that the Frenchman prefers an enforced roasting to a violent death, but that the Irish rioters will face anything but water. The authorities of Belfast should turn this incident to advantage by hereafter sprinkling water instead of wasting powder on them.

Cricket at one time really seemed in a fair way to become a popular game among us. Ten years ago, cricket clubs were formed all over the country, and the voice of the batsman and the bowler were frequently heard in the land. Then came the easier game of base-ball, and soon supplanted cricket in the affections of those who preferred an easy game to a laborious and difficult one. Nevertheless, cricket is by far the more exciting sport, and the good cricketer bears about the same relation to the good base-ball player that the adept at whist bears to the person who is skillful in the petty and frivolous game of euchre. There is at present some reason to hope that cricket may regain its lost popularity. The arrival of the English cricketers, who are to play our veteran St. George Club in September, will doubtless have its effect in calling public attention to a noble game that has been allowed to pass almost into forgetfulness.

The TIMES, yesterday, alluded to the fact that blue-fish are sometimes poisonous, and suggested that the cause of this unseemly conduct on the part of the fish should be definitely ascertained. And now comes a veteran fisherman with the assurance that the thing is perfectly well understood by every intelligent fisherman. The fish, according to this authority, are in the habit of biting the copper on the bottom of ships, and thus become impregnated with oxide of copper. With all due deference for this piscatorial opinion, it must be said that the theory that blue-fish bite smooth sheets of copper, and thereby become poisonous, is hardly tenable. In the first place, they would find considerable difficulty in securing a mouthful of copper, and in the second place it is doubtful, even if they did, whether it would poison their flesh. Moreover, why should we be required to believe that the blue-fish is the only fish addicted to this irregular diet? Clearly this theory will not answer the question why blue-fish are poisonous, and we must wait until the remnants of a poisonous specimen have been analyzed by a competent chemist.

One of the daring BUISLAYS recently had a very narrow escape from a horrible death at San Francisco. To comply with the always growing desire for something still more perilous in the programme of the gymnast, the BUISLAYS have introduced a balloon scene, which it is almost impossible for the average person to witness without a feeling of terror. At the close of many other wonderful feats, an immense balloon ascends from an amphitheatre until it has reached such a height that the car is just barely visible to the naked eye. One of the male BUISLAYS then drops over the side upon a trapeze bar, and performs with as much *sang froid* as if he were still in the theatre, with a netting beneath to break a possible fall. On the 11th inst., while going into the air to show his skill in this way, the balloon took fire. When within about ten feet of the ground an explosion followed, and the fragments of the balloon dropped upon the heads of the audience in all directions. In the midst of the smoke, young BUISLAY descended without injury. If the explosion had taken place ten minutes later he would, without doubt, have met with a fearful end. Not long since, another member of the same family lost his life under similar circumstances in Mexico. Considering this fact, it is no wonder that a great deal of surprise has been occasioned by the announcement of the survivors that a new balloon would soon be constructed in New-York and forwarded. Is it not about time that we had some legislative enactment to put a stop to such shocking exhibitions?

The throwing of ink-bottles, that oldest and most cherished of the amusements of Western Court-rooms, appears to have been lately revived to some purpose in Missouri. During the progress of a trial for murder in Henry County, two gentlemen connected with the case, Mr. JOSH. LA DUE and Col. VEST, engaged in the game referred to, probably with the view of enlivening the proceedings. Unfortunately, however, it so happened that the players were not equally well skilled, and by an awkward movement on the part of the Colonel, the ink-bottle intended for the head of Mr. LA DUE struck Judge WALDO P. JOHNSON, and inflicted a serious wound. The prisoner, JOSEPH P. MEANS, who is to suffer by the "accident," is accused of having aided and abetted a youth named CLARKE in the murder of one WILLIAMSON, brother of a young lady whom he desired to marry. WILLIAMSON had opposed the alliance, and hence the murder. CLARKE has since died by his own hand, and around MEANS all the interest of the case concentrates. Judge JOHNSON being one of his counsel, a postponement had to be granted by the Court, and the probability is that nothing further will be done until next term. Now, of course, no one will pretend to say that such a time-honored game as ink-bottle throwing ought to be entirely discontinued; but if persons will persist in playing it, they should, at least, be sufficiently expert to keep far enough within bounds to prevent accidents to lookers-on.

Will JOHN COCHRANE and ETHAN ALLEN oblige us with a list of Mr. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE'S appointments as a speaker at Greeley meetings? We want to send a reporter to hear what he has to say of present-taking and corruption, and we have searched in vain in our exchanges to find the whereabouts of this champion Greeley orator. The *Tribune* correspondent from Portland says that Mr. DOOLITTLE is only temporarily absent, and will "resume his labors very soon in various parts of the State." We doubt, however, if the Ex-Senator will dare again to face the honest yeomanry of Maine. The announcement sounds to us a good deal like the notice placed on the shyster's door: "Gone to the Tombs. Back in thirty days."

THE PIEBALD FRAUDS.

The Expenditures of Johnson's and Grant's Administrations Grossly and Willfully Misrepresented—The Fraud Exposed and the Facts Declared.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A pamphlet has been issued in this city, printed for distribution by the National Democratic Executive Committee, and published in the New-York *World* a few days ago, entitled "Treasury Frauds." The greatest fraud, however, is the pamphlet itself. This document, pretending to give official figures, was prepared at the office of a claim agent here, who was a well-known time-server under Andrew Johnson. It says: "By reference to the finance report for 1870, page 276, it will be seen that during the last three years of Johnson's Administration he reduced the debt $294,423,398 63." Now the official figures in the report referred to do not show any such thing. They show the reduction to be $147,400,914 57.

The pamphlet says further: "For the last year of Johnson's Administration the total expenditure of the Government was (see Financial Report, 1871, page 367) $584,777,996 11. For the next three years, under Grant's Administration, the expenditures were as follows: (See Financial Report, same volume and page.) $1,872,907,842 88: for 1871, $691,680,858 90; for 1872, (see Register's books,) $682,525,270 21; for 1873, $2,077,113,971 99—an average expenditure of $692,371,323 99. The cost under Johnson was $584,777,996 11. The amount in excess of Grant over Johnson, $107,593,327 88."]

These figures do not in any sense represent the expenses of administering the Government, for the reason that they include, in addition to the ordinary expenditures on account of the same, the redemption of the public debt. However, for the purpose of making a fair comparison, I give the figures, from the same page and column of the same report of the expenses of the last three fiscal years of Andrew Johnson's Administration. They are as follows: For 1866, $1,139,344,081 95; for 1867, $1,093,079,655 27; for 1868, $1,069,889,970 74—$3,302,313,707 96. The average annual expenditures under Johnson were $1,100,771,235 99.

The annual expenditure, as shown in the Claim Agency pamphlet, was $692,371,326|90, showing the Grant expenditures to be less than Johnson's $408,399,912.

The figures representing the alleged cost under the last year of Johnson's Administration as $584,777,996 11, are given in the Finance Report, page and column above referred to, not for the last year of Johnson, as claimed in the pamphlet, but for the fiscal year 1869, one third of which was under the Administration of President Grant. And, as will be seen by the above, the average annual expense of the three last fiscal years of Johnson was $1,100,771,235 99.

Throwing aside the jugglery and misrepresentation of this pamphlet in respect of the ordinary expenditures of Johnson and Grant, including the interest on the public debt, I now give the official figures from the books of three of the offices of the Treasury, viz., the Secretary, Controller and Register. They are as follows: For the last fiscal year of Johnson, $377,340,284 86. For the last fiscal year of Grant, $277,517,962 67; showing the real, actual annual expenditures under Grant to be $99,822,322 19 less than under Johnson.

One more quotation from the pamphlet. In addition to this, during Johnson's last year the debt was reduced $147,318,484 09. (See finance report 1870, page 276.)

The report referred to shows no such statement. The debt statements published by Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Johnson's Secretary of the Treasury, show the reduction of the debt during his Administration to be $216,456,095 84, effected during the following years: From March 1, 1866, (the date at which the debt was greatest,) to March 1, 1867, $190,014,110 42; March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1868, $20,482 266 96; March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, $5,959,718 46.

The entire document is full of the grossest misrepresentation. The preceding exposure of several of its more glaring misstatements will convince all fair-minded persons of the fraudulent character of the whole pamphlet, and stamp it as utterly unworthy of the slightest credit.

Royal Visitors at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Yesterday at noon Prince Auguste Marie Endes and Prince Philipe, of Coburg Gotha visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard. On their arrival they were saluted with a royal salvo of twenty-one guns from the Cob Dock, the Brazilian standard being hoisted at the fore of the Vermont during the salute. They were driven to the Lyceum Building, where they paid their respects to Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan. After a short interview they were shown through the Naval Museum, at the Lyceum, which is said to be the most perfect and interesting of any belonging to the Government. They were then accompanied by Vice-Admiral Rowen, his Aid-de-camp, and several naval officers, and made a tour of inspection of the Navy-yard. The vessels on the stocks were the first visited, and among them the iron-clad Colossus, said to be the largest and most powerful monitor ever built, attracted their attention. They were conducted through the whole of the latter ship, and expressed great satisfaction, The Colossus will carry ten guns. There never was any in the navy which mounted over four guns. The United States sloop-of-war Hartford, of Farragut fame, was also inspected, as well as the machine shops, foundry and steam engineering departments, where, by the courtesy of the officers in charge, they were conducted through the buildings and shown every item of interest connected with the place. At the conclusion of the inspection they were entertained at Vice-Admiral Rowan's residence in the Yard, and expressed their warmest thanks for the kindness and cordiality extended them during their visit. They left the Yard for New-York at 2¾ o'clock.

Erie Again Ascendant.

Before the Stock Exchange was opened for business yesterday, telegrams received from London agents reported an advance of 3⅜ per cent. in Erie common shares, English speculation having forced the stock to 43⅜. The news was received by several firms, and brokers were immediately instructed to buy heavily at the commencement of business, and consequently, when the Exchange opened, there was a general rush for the Long Room. On Wednesday Erie had closed at 49¾, but under the impetus the stock was quickly bid for 51⅛, the opening rate, to 52½, at which point a rumored fall of one per cent. in London caused a reaction to 51¾. More orders coming in, however, the upward turn was resumed, and the stock was disposed of, and resold rapidly at prices varying from 50⅞ to 52⅜, the latter being the highest point touched. In a short time, all the stock offered had been taken up at these figures, and holders declined parting with it, except at an advance, but after the first rush was over, and the excitement had somewhat subsided, the market became steadier, with still a lively demand, however, prices ranging from 51⅞ to 51⅞. Toward the close of business, the bids became somewhat more even, in the neighborhood of 51, and eventually the market closed at 50⅞ to 51, with the stock still in demand. The extreme points reached during the day were 50⅞ and 52⅜.

THE UTICA CONVENTION.

The Feeling Among the Delegates Upon the Completion of Their Work—The State Ticket Received with Very General Favor—Gratifying Reports from the Interior Counties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UTICA, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1872.

After the lapse of a night, it is evident that the work of the Convention has insured the triumph of the Republican Party in New-York next November, so far as an unexceptionable ticket can secure that result. As I have endeavored to say by telegraph, there was from the first a profound conviction that Gen. Dix was by far the strongest candidate who could be named for the first place on the ticket, and this conviction has become even more profound and general since his nomination. I have met no Republican who is not certain that the Convention did the wisest possible thing in choosing him—who is not sure that his name will be more than any other an element of strength in the campaign. This is not only asserted of the City of New-York and other Democratic localities, but is declared to be equally true of St. Lawrence and other Republican strongholds. Every one is more than satisfied with the nomination, for it can now be said with propriety that for several days before the meeting of the Convention it was evident that Gen. Dix was the choice of a large majority of the Republicans. Entirely against his will, and to a great extent without his knowledge, Gov. Morgan had been pressed by his friends for the place, and upon the supposition that Gen. Dix had declined, the great respect in which Gov. Morgan is held by the Republicans of New-York would have insured his nomination, if he had not peremptorily declined. It cannot be too often or too distinctly said that the Convention was anxious always to put the standard of the Republican Party of the State into the hands of one or the other of these eminent, upright, capable gentlemen; the fact is too honorable to them and to the Convention not to be impressed upon the public mind. Gen. Dix, in spite of his protest, having the honor at last forced upon him, has had a compliment paid him which rarely falls to the lot of a public man, and there is a general impression here that he will not feel at liberty to refuse a nomination tendered under such flattering circumstances.

THE NOMINATIONS IN GENERAL.

Everybody is happy over the result, for the reason that for a time there was danger that the Convention might be compelled to take some one who might not prove entirely acceptable to the whole party; and while other nominations might have proved an element of strength in some few counties, and of weakness in others, it is the universal opinion that the name of Gen. Dix will help the national ticket in every county in the State. The same is true of the selection of Gen. John C. Robinson, of Broome, for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. A soldier whose valor was attested on many bloody fields, and whose distinguished services were approved with positions where, as a soldier, he was yet able to show large capacity for civil affairs, his nomination is considered not only as a proper tribute to his sacrifices to the country, but as due to his proved ability. There is equal satisfaction with all the other nominees. Hon. Lyman Tremaine as Congressman at large is especially acceptable, and his nomination by acclamation is considered as nothing more than due to his long and praiseworthy services in the various public stations he has filled, and his popularity as a man. His name will be an addition to the strength of the ticket, and although the party would in any event have had the great advantage of his services on the stump he can speak with more force as a candidate. The nomination of Reuben W. Stroud as Canal Commissioner is held to be very gratifying as a signal rebuke to the Canal Ring which has so long disgraced and robbed the State. He is a native of Lenox, Madison County, and now a resident of Syracuse. He was trained a civil engineer, and had large experience on the canals, and has since been employed on important railroad enterprises. He is a trained, practical man, for whose integrity worthy men give abundant guarantee. Mr. Dutcher paid him the high compliment of assuring the Convention that, if elected, the Ring would not be found intriguing in the Republican Convention three years hence for his renomination.

Judge Ezra Graves, of Herkimer, the candidate for Prison Inspector, is vouched for as a man thoroughly competent and honest, who has made prison systems and discipline a matter of especial study, whose election would be of great benefit to the State. The electoral ticket is also universally commended, and is considered exceptionally strong, representing fairly all classes and interests. Embracing the names of Frederick Douglass, Emil Sauer and Stewart L. Woodford as electors at large, with such names among the district electors as George William Curtis, S. B. Chittenden, William E. Dodge, William Laimbeer, Salem H. Wales, Henry R. James, Andrew D. White, and many others equally worthy of this mark of confidence of the party, it cannot fail to give general satisfaction throughout the State.

As a general thing equal care was taken to make the State Committee equally acceptable to the party, but it is felt that a great blunder was committed in not securing its organization here yesterday, so that the work of the campaign could be immediately commenced. The announcement of the members of the Committee was not made until just as it was on the point of adjournment, and the hour being late, many of the members had already left, so that a quorum could not be secured. Nothing could be done, therefore, except to ascertain as soon as possible the address of the new members, so that they could be notified to attend a meeting of the Committee. This is now being done, and the Committee will meet early next week in New-York, when it will organize, probably, by the selection of Hon. A. B. Cornell as Chairman and Mr. John N. Knapp as Secretary, as there is no opposition yet developed to either of these gentlemen. The Committee will after that time be in permanent session in New-York until the close of the campaign. There is felt to be need of great energy in the conduct of the canvass, and it is expected of the State Committee that due diligence will be used to make up for the time which has been unfortunately lost by the failure to select the Committee at an earlier period in the session of the Convention. No one, except a few enthusiasts, who will probably not be of much use in the work which is to be done, expects that New-York can be carried for Grant and Dix without every effort being used to counteract the machinations of the Democracy to lead the people astray. There is no attempt to disguise the fact that in some counties like Chemung and Steuben, but more especially the latter, Republicans have been led astray by Greeleyism, and are now in active co-operation with the Democracy. From many of the counties are reports which are far better than was expected; but these expectations cannot be realized unless pains are taken to inform the people of the true nature of the coalition between Greeley and the Democracy. There are several counties where, as matters stand at present, the Republicans cannot hope to receive the usual majorities, but in every one of these cases the proper exertion can remove the present difficulties and put the Republican Party in a condition as good or even better than ever before. A few Republicans who have been considered local leaders have gone off from mercenary motives, and these will not be reclaimed, but all others come back just as soon as they understand that in voting for Greeley they are helping the worst element of the Democracy to return to power. Therefore it is considered of the highest importance that the work of spreading political information shall be begun at the earliest possible moment, prosecuted vigorously until the polls close on Nov. 5. Nobody doubts that if this is done New-York will give her vote to Gen. Grant, and elect Gen. Dix. Nor is there fear that this work will be neglected. With their confidence greatly increased by the ticket which has been nominated here, the Republicans are returning to their homes today to go to work to insure success without waiting for inspiration from party head-quarters. Many counties are already fully organized, each town having its Grant Club in active operation, and it is the testimony of Senator Conkling as well as of other speakers, that in such counties the Republican meetings have never been larger or more enthusiastic. Nor can the enemy build any hopes upon supposed disaffection from anything which has occurred here. The friends of all other candidates yielded their personal preferences most willingly in favor of Gen. Dix, and the candidates themselves are convinced that the Convention did only what was demanded by the exigencies of the occasion. It is reported that Judge Robertson said this morning in Albany, where he went last night, that he should go to work heartily for the ticket, and that if he had known that Gen. Dix would accept the nomination he would not have allowed his name to be used.

The Democracy, finding little encouragement in the work of the Convention or the spirit which has been manifested since, have taken refuge in calling it ugly names. The "organ" especially delights to call it an office-holders' Convention, and has published a list of delegates who are said to be holding office, in which appears the name of J. C. J. Langbein, who requests it to be said that he does not and never did hold any office whatever. The fact is that the Convention had fewer of such officers than such gatherings had when Fenton manipulated Republican politics. In its personal character the Convention was remarkably unexceptionable, composed as it was of men who sought diligently and unselfishly to do the best thing possible for the State, as is sufficiently attested by their work.

E. C.

CONNECTICUT.

Greeley's Prospects Becoming Small by Degrees—The Democrats Shy and the Liberals Disheartened—Causes Which Have Led to this Result.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 22, 1872.

If Horace Greeley has been counting on Connecticut, he has been as foolish as the dairymaid of the fable. There was a time certainly when Greeleyism had a certain popularity in the larger manufacturing towns of the State, but that feeling has not endured. It was a mushroom-growth, born of a sudden hurrah, and was not capable of withstanding a single defeat. Meriden was perhaps the most active and outspoken of the Connecticut cities that were leavened with Greeleyism, but even there the feeling was confined to the working classes. It never had any countenance among leading Republicans, or among those whom they could control. It was the same in New-Haven, in Bridgeport and in Middletown, in a less degree. Probably the same causes lay at the bottom of this defection among the Republican working men at all these places, for as far as I could ascertain there are no local grievances. The first cause, and the most important, will be found, I think, in the clanship which exists among working men. The Republican mechanics were not sorry to fraternize politically with their Democratic brethren when the latter had taken as a leader so eminent a Republican, and there can be no doubt that the meetings of the Liberal Republican Party in Meriden and other places were from this reason characterized by much genuine enthusiasm. But of late two very disturbing elements have intervened. The Democrats are not so wild about Uncle Horace since the rising of the Louisville Convention, and the Republicans being reacted upon by the coldness of their new friends and chilled by the prospects of defeat, are beginning to steal back again into the fold. They were mostly young men, easily attracted by a novelty, and, therefore, easily moved by the fear of being on the losing side. To the solid Republicans of the party the question of defeat or victory is only important from the interests of the country, and defeat would have no personal shame, though much patriotic sorrow, for them. Their interest in the campaign may be judged by the fact that the temperance party of prohibition, which is almost entirely drawn from Republican ranks, has, after considerable consultation, determined not to hold a convention and appoint an electoral ticket. They have done this every year since the war, and have thereby taken from the party from 1,100 to 1,500 votes at every election. The importance of this will be understood when it is remembered how closely votes run in Connecticut. Gov. Jewell, personally a very popular man, was only elected by a majority of twenty-eight out of a vote of over 95,000. The State has been repeatedly turned over by a majority of a few hundred, never in any case exceeding a thousand, and therefore every single man has to be looked after with exceeding care. The defection of so many young Republicans to Greeley at the commencement of the campaign was accordingly noted with much apprehension, and almost the only hope of saving the State was that in the country places and the small towns the Democrats shook their heads at Mr. Greeley, and could not be induced in any way to indorse him.

But even before the stampede from Greeley commenced, light began to break in the direction of New-Haven. The Democrats thought themselves so sure of this City that they considered themselves entitled to the luxury of a split over the Mayoralty. They have not yet held any formal nominating convention, but the two aspirants have already been brought forward by their friends at diverse meetings. One of these is the present Mayor, Hon. Henry G. Lewis, and the other is Hon. Mr. Gallagher, Chairman of the Democratic Convention. Mr. Gallagher has the Irish vote, which is not inconsiderable, and the other has the good wishes of the piebalds and of the American Democracy. The strife will be a bitter one if neither will yield his pretensions, since to the anger of national sentiment has now been added the Louisville Convention, which will intensify the bad feeling. As for the colored men of New-Haven, they are an unit for Grant, and the thunders from Mount Sumner have rolled in vain.

In Hartford the vote of late years has shown a small but steady increase of Republicans. The Greeley feeling here was never perceptible among them, and was not very strong among the Democracy. In '71 the Democrats had a majority of 300; in '72 the Republicans had overcome this and gained a majority of 53, notwithstanding the loss of several hundred voters who split upon the question of prohibition. The announcement made by Mr. Smith, of Stonington, who is one of their acknowledged leaders, that he deemed the present election of such importance to the Republican cause as to make temperance a minor consideration, may be considered as deciding the fate of Hartford by a handsome majority for Grant. Of colored voters here the tally is 313, and they are headed by some remarkably clear-headed, well-educated men. One of these, Mr. George H. Carr, I had the pleasure of meeting. He said to me: "Sir, you may rely upon it that the colored voters of Hartford will to a man cast their ballots for President Grant. We have nothing but gratitude for Mr. Greeley and Senator Sumner, but this concerns our duty not only to the party that made us free, but to the country of which we are, thanks to it, free citizens."

Said I to him: "Has Mr. Sumner's letter no influence over you?"

He replied: "None whatever. If he chooses to do what he thinks his duty, he will allow us to do what we think is ours. We shall always honor him, but we honor, even more, Mr. Garrison, and we think he answered him very conclusively."

"And about Wendell Phillips?"

"Well, we agree with him in all that he says excepting about the arming, and there are even some of us who have been down South within the last few years who agree with that. But, though opinion is divided on that point, we are all unanimous as to the way our votes are to be cast. They will all be for Grant."

The Twelfth Senatorial District, consisting of Norwalk, Stamford and Greenwich, is known here as the Tammany District, because the estimable Mr. Woodward was supposed to control it at one time. No one knows where he is now, though he is supposed to be studying the beauties of nature in Switzerland, but all the Democratic machinery he built up went to what Mr. Mantalini calls "the demnition bow-wows" last Spring. Norwalk, the home of this honest gentleman, was, of course, red-hot for Mr. Greeley when the campaign opened; but as the principal individuals who roared and cheered were shrewdly suspected of being Mr. Woodward's instruments in the days gone by, the movement acquired an odor which prevented the solid Democrats from joining it. The fact is, honestly, that the exposures in the TIMES of last Fall carried the southern counties of this State for the Republicans in the Spring campaign, and the Greeley movement opening up the old stench, made the straight Democrats very shy. They would not come forward, and now that the Louisville Convention is a fixed fact, they are waiting for the verdict from Kentucky. This is specially true of Stamford and Greenwich.

In Waterbury and Litchfield, both of them manufacturing places of importance, there has been considerable Greeley feeling. Both places are Democratic, and the seceders from Republicanism were welcomed with open arms. There was quite an enthusiasm over the white hat in this vicinity, but the defeat in North Carolina commenced the defection of the Piebalds, and very few Liberal Republicans remain. But in neither of these places have the Democrats shown any desire to change their nominee, or any curiosity about the Louisville Convention. They are so far loyal to the Baltimore Convention.

Norwich is a city of some 20,000 population. It has some manufactories and some general trade. A furious attempt was made to create a Greeley Party from the Republican ranks, but it did not succeed, and the Democrats hitherto loyal to Mr. Greeley have been very restless of late, and seem to be preparing for a general stampede to Louisville.

Summing up, this result may be arrived at. The Republicans who went over to Mr. Greeley are returning. The Temperance men will not split the Republican ticket. The colored people are unanimous for Grant. On the other hand, while in the large manufacturing towns the Democrats still keep up the Baltimore nomination, the country places are looking to Louisville. There is also a bad local split at New-Haven. And the south-eastern counties, town and country, have spewed out Mr. Greeley, because, they say, he tastes of Tammany.

GAR.

A Letter to a Professor.

TOPEKA, Monday, Aug. 19, 1872.

To Whitelaw Reid, Esq.:

In the Milwaukee *News* of the 14th, the leading Greeley paper of Wisconsin, under the title, "Matt. Carpenter Exposed—Statement by Whitelaw Reid," appears what purports to be an extract from some statement made by you, in which you are represented as saying:

"A private letter from a lawyer in St. Paul says:

'Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, speaking in the St. Paul Opera-house, last night, made the following assertion: "Horace Greeley is in favor of paying pensions to the rebel soldiers, and is in favor of reimbursing the South for the loss of its slaves and other property in the war." He and his friends assert that you have not denied this; will not, dare not deny it.'"

Lawyers generally speak the truth and correctly report the remarks of those from whom they dissent. But I am sorry to say your correspondent is an exception.

My remarks at St. Paul seem to have been very unsatisfactory to the Democrats of that place, and they have misrepresented them in an unusual degree. A Greeley paper the next morning declared that I stated that Mr. Greeley "was opposed to amnesty and in favor of another war."

I did not allude to the subject of amnesty nor mention the word. As to Mr. Greeley's being in favor of another war, I assure you I did him no such injustice. Having opposed the employment of force by the Government to prevent a dissolution of the Union by the secession of the slave States, I cannot conceive that there could be any war, or cause of war, that would meet his approbation. Having declared, at a time when the question was pending and of great practical importance, that States of this Union had "a moral right" to secede if they desired to, with or without cause except their good pleasure; and that it would be "unjust" to employ force to prevent it, I do not believe, should he be elected President of the United States, that he would raise a carving-knife to prevent a dissolution of the Union. A man who condemned the war prosecuted by the United States for the existence of the Union, and the perpetuity of our nationality, is not likely to favor any other war, no matter upon what ground founded.

Your correspondent, though not quite so far from the truth, yet misrepresents me. Especially did I not say, you "dare not deny" *anything*. I have seen too much of your journalism to make that statement. I did not say "Horace Greeley is in favor of paying pensions to the rebel soldiers, and in favor of reimbursing the South for the loss of its slaves and other property in the war."

I did say that it had been charged that he had written a letter expressing a willingness to pension rebel soldiers. That I understood an editorial had appeared in the New-York *Tribune*, though I had not seen it, which was intended to be a denial, but which did not directly meet the precise charge; and that if Mr. Greeley had ever himself distinctly denied that he had written such a letter, I had not seen the denial. I also stated that I did not see how Mr. Greeley, with his views in regard to the moral right of secession, *could help being in favor of pensioning rebel soldiers*, &c. That to be consistent *he must be in favor of this*; but I did *not* charge him with being consistent.

My conclusion that Mr. Greeley must be in favor of pensioning rebel soldiers, &c., rests upon his well-considered and oft-repeated opinion that the South had a moral right to secede, and that the employment of force to prevent the exercise of this moral right was unjust. If so, the Government was wrong in the war, and the rebels were right. Our soldiers were "minions of tyranny," and the rebels were patriots. This conclusion is inevitable, and from this many other consequences logically follow. If the Government was prosecuting a war against "moral right"—an "unjust" war—then every act done by the Government in the prosecution of the war was morally wrong. Every rebel slain was a patriot murdered; every rebel maimed has a moral right to compensation. Slavery was abolished as an act of war—as a means by which to overpower the rebel patriots of the South; crops were destroyed, buildings demolished, fields laid waste by the military operations of the Government, while prosecuting an "unjust" war—a war against "moral right." How, then, can Mr. Greeley be opposed to making compensation to those who were injured or suffered direct pecuniary loss or damage from the prosecution of the war?

But you may say it is absurd to suppose Mr. Greeley in favor of this, because it is forbidden by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution. But is the Constitution more sacred than the Union? If dissolution of the Union be a moral right, to be exercised by States at pleasure, and a war to prevent it be an unjust war, are not the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which were designed to secure and preserve the advantages gained by the war, "morally" wrong and wholly unjust?

Judge Black, by far the ablest jurist that has declared for Mr. Greeley, pronounces the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to be frauds upon the Constitution, and declares his support for Mr. Greeley upon the ground that his election will be the beginning of the end of them. With Mr. Greeley's known opinions, who can say that Judge Black reasons unsoundly? Indeed, it is well to be a little cautious about charging Judge Black with reasoning unsoundly upon any subject, for he is liable to reply.

But having published the misrepresentations of your correspondent, you proceed on your own account to sum me up as follows:

"The last we heard of him he was professing warm personal friendship for Mr. Greeley and begging personal favors at his hands. He even sought, on the heels of such professions, to smuggle a long real estate notice into the *Tribune* free of charge, and occupied his Senatorial leisure in writing a personal letter to Mr. Greeley to request it."

The favor to which you refer was that Mr. Greeley would publish a card over my signature, denying the statements of a libel which you had copied into his paper, in his absence, from the Chicago *Tribune*. This Mr. Greeley cheerfully did, as matter of mere justice, though greatly to your disgust, as I am informed—your theory apparently being that after a falsehood has got a good circulation, it is a pity to have it corrected.

But in regard to my attempt to "smuggle" a "long real estate notice" into the *Tribune* "free of charge," you have shown real inventive genius. Newspaper misrepresentations are generally false colorings and exaggerations of some existing fact. There is generally a kernel of truth to a bushel of falsehood. But you scorn imitation. You strike for whole cloth. I never was interested in any real estate, or real estate transaction, that I desired or sought to have noticed in the *Tribune*. I never requested any real estate notice to be published in the *Tribune*, either "free of charge" or with charge, and I never wrote to Mr. Greeley, or any other person, in relation to such publication.

MATT. H. CARPENTER.

SARATOGA RACES.

Unexpected Results of Yesterday's Meeting.

The Favorites in Two Races Badly Beaten—Synopsis of the Events—Programme of Races for To-Morrow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1872.

There were many wry faces this morning when the sojourners here, "for that meeting only," awoke from refreshing slumbers to find the rain falling from a leaden-hued sky. Another postponement of the races was not at all desirable, especially to the losers who already had expensive hotel bills to settle. Fluvius, however, was propitious, for shortly after the breakfast had been taken, old Sol's genial face peered through the clouds, and Saratoga was again happy. As the meeting is drawing rapidly to a close, the speculation on the races has become very heavy, and the pool-rooms this morning were crowded with eager throngs.

The track was very heavy from the rain of last night and this morning, but notwithstanding this drawback the contests were worth seeing. The first race was a dash of a mile, for all ages, which was won in excellent time by the Leamington filly Elsie after a close finish with the favorite—Ortolan. She sold very low in the pools, and her victory brought the "wise men" to grief. The mile was run in 1:46½, which, considering the track, was very fast. The second race, a handicap for two-year olds, was captured by McDaniel's Confederacy, with Katy Pease, and the third race also fell to the lot of McDaniel's, who won with Hubbard—the first race he has won in his three-year old form, and then by a scratch. There was evidently something wrong with Buckden in this race, which escaped the attention of his owners, for he could not extend himself in the first part of the race, and was left behind twenty lengths before they had gone a quarter of a mile. The details of races are given below.

THE HANDICAP MILE DASH.

The trouble among the spectators began with the free handicap for all ages, dash of about a mile, which proved to be of a most exciting character, and intensely interesting to the "mere lookers on in Vienna." There were nine entries for the purse of $600, as follows: Echo, Eastern Star, Jenny Patterson, Ortolan, Lobelia, King Henry, Elsie, John Merrymen and McDaniel's ch. foal.

From out of this lot the knowing ones pitched upon Ortolan, who carried a pound over his full weight. He was backed in the pool-room last night with much confidence, and in view of the prospect of a very heavy track. His winning of the three-quarter dash yesterday helped to make him the favorite; but the race was certainly no criterion to be guided by, inasmuch as he was fortunate in getting a good lead of his competitors at the start.

The brigade was mustered at the mile distance stand, and was watched with interest as it presented itself before the eyes of the starter, who experienced great difficulty in getting them off. After half a dozen attempts they were sent away with Ortolan in the lead, Echo second, John Merryman third, Elsie fourth, Jenny Patterson fifth, King Henry sixth, Eastern Star seventh and Lobelia in the rear. As they went round the turn Jenny Patterson went up to the second place and Elsie went up third. When they passed the quarter-pole, Ortolan was showing the way a length ahead of Jenny Patterson, with Elsie third, and Echo fourth, the others in a ruck. As they went along the backstretch, Elsie went up to the second place, taking that position from Jenny Paterson. At the half-mile pole Ortolan was still leading a length, Elsie in the second place, Echo third, Jenny Patterson fourth, Eastern Star fifth. The race round the lower turn was rushing, and Ortolan still showed the way. Jenny Patterson now fell back to the fifth place, Eastern Star coming fourth, and Echo in the third place. At the three-quarter pole Ortolan was first, Elsie second, Echo third, Eastern Star fourth, Jenny Patterson fifth. As they came up the homestretch Echo shortened her stride, and the race was left to Elsie and Ortolan, the others being nowhere near them. Ortolan looked like a winner on the stretch; but Elsie outran him, and beat him home by a short length, amid the most intense excitement; Echo was third, six lengths behind; Jenny Patterson fourth, Eastern Star fifth, King Henry sixth, John Merryman seventh, and Lobelia eighth. Time—1:46½, which, considering the heaviness of the track, was excellent.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP.

The first race having passed into history, the second event claimed the attention of the spectators, and this was a handicap for two-year olds; purse $800; dash of a mile. It is a somewhat difficult matter to apportion weights among the babies to bring them on an equality and do it satisfactorily. It is certainly hazardous from the very fact that colts at two years of age are very unreliable, and do not run two days alike. We therefore seldom see a handicapped two-year old race in this country. There were four entries, as follows: Merodac, Minnie W., Pennock's ch. f. and Katy Pease.

The four faced the starter readily, and at the first attempt the flag dropped with Merodac passing the score first, Minnie W. second, Katy Pease third, and Pennock's colt fourth. At the turn Merodac was leading Minnie W. a length, the latter being two lengths ahead of Katy Pease, who was a length away from Pennock's filly. As they approached the quarter-pole, Merodac led Minnie W. only a length. As they went along the backstretch, a beautiful race ensued, the four of them being close together—Merodac leading Minnie W. half a length, and she being the same distance in front of Katy Pease, with Pennock's filly lapping the latter. As they neared the half-mile pole, Pennock's filly fell out of the race, and when they passed that point, Minnie W. and Merodac were on even terms, half a length in front of Katy Pease, Pennock's filly being three lengths behind. On the lower turn Katy Pease went up to the other two, and the trio were running together. When nearing the three-quarter pole Katy Pease rushed to the front and kept the lead, winning the race by a length.

THE THREE-YEAR OLD SWEEPSTAKES.

The concluding contest was the last stake of the meeting. It was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added; winner of $1,500, five pounds extra; of $2,000, seven pounds; of over $2,000, ten pounds; two miles.

When the flag fell Gorlitza rushed off in the lead, with Hubbard second, Buckden third, and Nevada fourth, but after starting Buckden fell back to the rear and seemed held up, and the faces of his backers were blanched with fear. At the quarter-pole Gorlitza was six lengths ahead of Hubbard, who was two lengths in front of Nevada, she being twenty lengths ahead of Buckden, who was now considered out of the race. As they went down the backstretch, Hubbard closed upon Gorlitza, and the latter, at the half-mile pole, was four lengths ahead of him, the others in the same positions. There was no alteration round to the end of the first mile, when Hubbard went up and lapped Gorlitza, he being but a head's length in front at the stand, Nevada third, three lengths behind, and Buckden far in the rear. As they went round the turn, Hubbard began going to the front, and reached the quarter-pole a neck's length ahead of Gorlitza, who was a length ahead of Nevada. As they went along the backstretch, Nevada went up to the second place, but her saddle slipped and the boy was holding on her neck; she then fell back to the third place. Buckden in the meantime began to stride along, and closed up the gap between him and the other horses. At the half-mile pole Hubbard was a length ahead of Gorlitza, who was four lengths ahead of Nevada, Buckden four lengths behind. As they came round the lower turn Buckden passed Nevada, taking the third place. At the three-quarter-pole Hubbard was two lengths in advance, and when he came into the homestretch he ran so strong that he left the others behind, and won the race by ten lengths. To the astonishment of his backers, Buckden made a tight race up the stretch with Gorlitza, and beat him for the second place by half a length. Time—3:53.

To-morrow is to be the closing day of the meeting, and there are to be four races. The first is to be a free handicap for all ages, a mile and an eighth, in which are London, with 95 pounds; Mems, 87 pounds; Mimi, 83; John Merryman, 101, and Piedmont, 87. The second race is to be a dash of four miles, in which are Harry Bassett and Cadence. The third race is a Consolation Purse for all ages, a mile and three-quarters, with the usual allowances. In this London, Tubman, Arizona and King Henry are entered.

The handicap steeple-chase closes the meeting. In it are Blind Tom, Tammany, Vesuvius, Sorrel Dan and ch. g. by Planet.

The pools to-night are as follows: First race—London, $170; Mimi, $70; Piedmont, $65; John Merryman, $31; Nema, $25. In the four miles, Cadence was bought for $100, and Harry Bassett was bought by Col. McDaniel for $1,200. In the third race, London was bought for $110; Tubman, $30; Arizona, $70; King Henry, $20. In the steeple-chase—Blind Tom and Tammany, $65; Vesuvius, $50; Blackbird Colt, $34; Sorrel Dan, $16.

Chicago Elevators and the National Banks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Presidents of the twelve national banks today united in the appeal to the elevator proprietors to cancel all grain receipts when grain is delivered. The request was cheerfully acceded to by the elevator men, who all express an earnest desire to insure the public against any fraudulent operations. The Warehouse Commissioners of the State say they have obtained sufficient evidence in the Iowa elevator case to secure an indictment of the parties implicated by the Grand Jury. The Commissioners have employed eminent counsel to conduct the case.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, AUGUST 23—4 A. M.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nomination of Governor by the Republican State Convention—A Disorderly Meeting.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 22.—The Republican State Convention reassembled this morning. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of those contesting delegations which are believed to be in the Moses interest. The report was adopted after a tedious debate.

Congressman Elliot was made permanent President. The following nominations were made for Governor, viz: J. N. S. Melton, a Carolinian; M. R. Delaney, colored; F. J. Moses and Attorney-General D. H. Chamberlain, and Reuben Tomlinson, formerly State Auditor. Mr. Moses was evidently the favorite, and was warmly cheered. He was supported, among others, by Congressman Elliot, who charged that State Controller Nagle had offered large sums to vote for Chamberlain, and Nagle retorted by charging Moses with offering $1,000 for a vote. Judge Orr made a warm speech for Tomlinson, arguing that his nomination was the only way to avoid a split in the party. Judge F. G. Mackey charged that Reuben Tomlinson received bribes for aiding the passage of certain bills. For an hour or more, confusion prevailed, during which charges of bribery and corruption were hurled to and fro. Delegates charged that Moses offered to buy their votes, and the discussion was most bitter. The ballot was then had, and F. J. Moses, Jr., was nominated on the first ballot. Judge J. L. Orr rose and said that knowing Moses' record he could not conscientiously support him, and begged leave to withdraw from the Convention.

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Second District Republican Convention convened here at noon today. Gen. Campbell, of Mercer County, was appointed President. The result of the seventh ballot was the nomination of S. A. Dobbins, of Burlington County, for Congress.

Important Letter from Senator Wilson—He Denies the Statement Made by Rev. C. W. Dennison.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—The Boston *Journal* of to morrow will publish the following letter from Senator Wilson, in reference to the recent charges of drunkenness made by Rev. C. W. Dennison, of Washington, against President Grant:

NATICK, Aug. 21, 1872.

Rev. C. W. Dennison:

SIR: I have just read in the Springfield *Republican* of this date your letter on the "drinking habits" of Gen. Grant. I am astonished at seeing myself quoted as saying to you, in a conversation last Winter, "President Grant drinks too much." "I have told him so." "Senator Wilson," you say, "will not deny this." I do deny, in the most emphatic language, that I have ever said anything of the kind to you, or anything that resembled it. Your statement is unqualifiedly false. During the last nine years I have seen Gen. Grant hundreds of times. I have seen him in his camp, in his family, at his own table, at the table of others, at home and abroad, and I have never seen him under the influence of liquors. I remember distinctly our conversation. You referred to the slanders concerning the President's drinking habits. I said to you what I have said to others—that I regretted that the President used intoxicating liquors at all; that I wished he would take the pledge, and that I had a mind to ask him to join the Congressional Temperance Society. What I said of the President I have said of all our public men who use intoxicating drinks or furnish them to others. I have for many years felt that, if our public men would wholly abstain from their use as a beverage, they would confer lasting benefits upon their country and upon their race. Nor have I any doubt, Sir, that, if the truth could be known in regard to the cases referred to in your singularly reckless statements, it would appear that each one of them was a cruel and malignant slander.

H. WILSON.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Election Held Yesterday—Results From two Independent Points.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 22.—Owing to the length of the ticket voted for today, the result in this city cannot be known definitely until to-morrow. On account of the meagre facilities for receiving returns from the interior, several days will be required before the vote is known. In this county, so far as heard from, the Independent ticket has a majority over the Democratic ticket. The returns from portions of Preston and Hancock Counties give heavy majorities against the Constitution, and favor the Independent candidates for Governor and Congressman.

GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., Aug. 22.—The election in this section of the State passed off quietly. As far as heard from, a full vote was polled—the largest on the record. In this township the majority is about 400 for Camden and the adoption of the Constitution. This county (Greenbrier) has evidently gone largely for Camden and the adoption of the Constitution. Major Mathews, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, is largely ahead of his ticket in this county. The official count will not be in before to-morrow. The negroes, with a few exceptions, voted solidly against the adoption of the Constitution, and for Jacobs, the independent candidate. The telegraph lines are down between New-Richmond and Charleston, on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and no returns can be received from that locality.

GOV. HOFFMAN DECLINES.

His Reasons for Not Desiring to be Governor During Another Term.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Gov. Hoffman has addressed the following letter to "William Cassidy, editor of the *Argus*:"

MY DEAR SIR: I wish to say through the *Argus* to my friends in the State, and in answer to numerous inquiries, that I am not a candidate for renomination, and cannot consent to the use of my name in the Convention which is to meet on the 4th of September. My reasons are: First—I have been three times a candidate for and twice elected to the office I now hold. It is not right that I should stand in the way of others who have established claims to promotion. Second—It is asserted that my official action on the memorable 12th of July has arrayed in personal hostility to me a large body of voters, and that their opposition would endanger the Federal and State tickets, the success of which I desire to promote. Nevertheless, "my own belief is, that the great mass of the people," Catholic as well as Protestant, approve of my course in that matter, and would say so very decidedly were the issue distinctly laid before them.

Whatever others may think or say, I know I did what was right, and what the interests and safety of the people of all opinions demanded. Lastly, my personal interests and wishes prompt me now to retire from an office of the honors of which I have had my full share, and I am tired of its cares and responsibilities. For the many distinctions which my party have conferred on me, I am grateful, and also for the support which the people, without regard to party, have generously given me in the laborious duties from which I now claim exemption.

Very truly yours,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

THE STORM.

Terrific Thunder-Storms Along the Line of the Hudson River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Terrific thunder-storms occurred at all points on the Hudson this afternoon. At Stuyvesant the Hudson River Railroad track was washed, but not seriously damaged. In this city the lightning struck a building, but did not destroy it. At Marlborough Charles Jackson's barn was burned by lightning. At New-Hamburg, Francis Myers' store and dwelling was struck, and twenty persons stunned. The building was not destroyed.

UTAH.

The Mormons in Council with the Ute Indians—An Extensive Fire in the Mountains.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 22.—Gen. Morrow, Superintendent Dodge and a number of Mormon officials held a council with the Ute Indians yesterday at Springville, the result of which was of the most peaceable character. The main difficulty seems to be with the Sheever-Utes and Pah-Utes, who are further south, and for whom troops commence marching to-night.

An extensive fire is raging in the timber of the adjacent mountains. In addition to the Townsend House and the Jennings property, worth probably $500,000, other property of great value, all of which was conveyed by Brigham Young to the present occupants, it is claimed, will be sued for upon the title of the heirs. An extraordinary large number of patents for mining property have been received.

Sanford E. Church Declines the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The *Union*, this afternoon, authoritatively announces that Chief-Justice Church, after mature consideration, feels constrained, by a sense of duty as well as by inclination, to unqualifiedly decline the nomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, so generously and persistently urged upon him from all parts of the State.

CUBA.

Numerous Arrests in Havana—Sharp Practice by a Cuban General.

HAVANA, Aug. 21, via KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 22.—Numerous arrests of vagrants and suspicious persons have been made on account of the late robberies in the streets, and great insecurity is felt by the people.

The 5,000 rifles, which were sent to Spain last month, have arrived in Madrid.

Spanish Minister Sagasta has answered the letter of Col. Fortuna, written last April, accepting the appointment of honorary Colonel of the Remedios Volunteers.

The *Voz de Cuba* says that the ex-insurgent Gen. Jesus del Sol, who is now in New-York, and who surrendered two years ago because the Spaniards bought him off, has offered to reenter the rebel service without returning the money received by him from the Government.

The *Constancia* of today contains a bitter article against the patriots, who, it says, are the only people who have sent money out of the country.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen from the Gulf States, where it is highest, to New-England, where it is lowest. Cloudy weather and areas of rain are now prevailing from the latter to Virginia, thence westward and southward; clear weather very generally.

PROBABILITIES.

Northerly and westerly winds, and clear and and clearing weather, for the Middle and New-England States; partly cloudy weather and areas of rain for the South Atlantic coast; clear weather, generally, from Louisiana to Alabama and thence northward to Ohio and lower Michigan; southerly to easterly winds and falling barometer from Kansas and Missouri to Lake Superior. The midnight telegraphic reports have not yet been received from Michigan to Florida and westward.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Neuendorff's Plans.

Mr. Adolph Neuendorff, who proposed to lease the Stadt Theatre, has failed in his negotiations with the new owner of the property, and his intention of departing for Germany with a view to bringing over a troupe of German actors has been consequently abandoned. Contracts with several notable artists were signed last Spring; these will be annulled. Under the circumstances there is no prospect of a regular series of German dramatic or lyric representations during the present season.

The Public Library of Kentucky.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT—DAY OF THE DRAWING FIXED—NO POSTPONEMENT FROM SEPT. 28.

To the Public:

The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky being satisfied from the large sale of tickets already made, and the daily increasing demand for them, that there will be no occasion for postponing the second drawing in the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, have instructed me, as their agent and manager of the Gift Concert, to say to the public and ticket-holders that the drawing will positively take place on Sept. 28 prox., and will not be postponed. An active demand for tickets comes from every State and Territory of the United States, and from the Canadas, giving assurance to the Trustees that no circumstances can prevent a drawing at the appointed time.

A sufficient clerical force is engaged to keep up with the orders for tickets, and in order that this office may be relieved of the immense pressure incident to the business for the week or two immediately preceding the drawing, agents especially, and those desirous of procuring tickets, are requested to send in their orders immediately, as sales will have to be closed in time to make the necessary preparations for the drawing. It is the wish of the management to fill every order for a ticket as well as to sell all the tickets, but those who apply first must first be supplied, and if those who put off buying until sales are closed have their money returned instead of the tickets ordered, as in the first Gift Concert in December last, when thousands of dollars that came too late were sent back, they will have none to blame but themselves.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19, 1872.

Send for tickets or circulars to Major THOMAS H. HAYS, in charge branch office, No. 609 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

MAHOGANY, ROSE-WOOD, WALNUT, all other kinds Hard Wood, Lumber and Veneers manufactured by GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-street. Send for a price list.—*Advertisement.*

DR. O. W. HOLMES and many distinguished men recommend Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. Sold by Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Vanilla Beans, Mexican,
New crop, best quality.
In any quantity at lowest price.
TAFT & TAYLOR.
No. 54 Cedar-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DIED.

COMBS.—At Orange, N. J., in her 79th year, SARAH W. COMBS.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Mary McKee, Orange Junction, on Friday, Aug. 23, at 3½ P. M. The relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

HOGARTH.—At Goderich, Canada, Saturday morning, Aug. 17, MARIA CONANT, infant daughter of John P. and Sarah C. Hogarth, aged 16 months.

JAFFRAY.—At West Point, on the 21st of August, after a short illness, MARY ELLEN, wife of William Jaffray, and daughter of the late Isaac Gibson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her mother, Mrs. Isaac Gibson, No. 253 Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., on Saturday next, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

KELSEY.—At Watertown, N. Y., on Tuesday, 20th inst., HELEN E. KELSEY, widow of the late Charles Kelsey, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 540 Madison-av., New-York, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LANE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, after a long and painful illness, N. B. LANE, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church, Bergen Point, N. J., on Friday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival at Bergen Point.

MAXWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, JOHN MAXWELL, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 69 1st-place, on Friday, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Bath, England, July 29, LUCRETIA ELIZABETH NEWTON, wife of Nathan Smith, of Newport, Rhode Island.

SUTTON.—Of heart disease, EFFINGHAM E. SUTTON, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, 25th, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 572 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

SCHOONMAKER.—At the Highlands, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 21, BRIDGET, wife of Daniel Schoonmaker, in the 49th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 141 East 33d-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WARD.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 22, of disease of the kidneys, ROBERT M. WARD, of this City, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 544 Madison-av., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WARREN.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, HENRY KIDDER, youngest son of Wm. H. and Maria J. Warren, aged 5 years and 5 months.

Funeral at residence of parents, No. 212 Adelphi-st., on Saturday, 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

The funeral of Mrs. Julia M. Jenkins will take place from the family residence, No. 184 West 11th-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

Orders filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

D. APPLETON & CO.,
No. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
DR. VANDYKE.

A NOVEL. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE. With Illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. Forming the sixth issue in Appleton's new "Library of American Fiction." 1 vol., 8vo. Price, in paper covers, 75 cents; in cloth, $1 25.

"Doctor Vandyke" is a novel of Virginia colonial life, its principal incidents turning upon some of the strange superstitions of the period. It is of thrilling interest in plot, and gives some excellent delineations of character.

II.
THE INSECT WORLD;

Being a Popular Account of the Orders of Insects; together with a Description of the Habits and Economy of some of the more Interesting Species. By LOUIS FIGUIER. A new edition; revised and corrected by P. MARTIN DUNCAN, F. R. S. With 579 Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth. Price $3 50.

"The Insect World" is the second issue, in a new revised and cheaper edition, of Figuier's popular scientific books. "The World before the Deluge" was the first issue in this edition; will be followed by "The Vegetable World," "The Ocean World," and "Reptiles and Birds," at the uniform price of $3 50 each.

III.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN.

Designed to represent the existing State of Physiological Science, as applied to the Functions of the Human Body. By AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New-York; Attending Physician to the Bellevue Hospital; Consulting Physician for the Class of Nervous Diseases to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Out-door Poor, Bellevue Hospital; Fellow of the New-York Academy of Medicine; Member of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, &c. Vol. IV., the Nervous System. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. 470 pages. Price, $4 50.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS VOLUMES.

Vol. I.—Introduction; Blood; Circulation; Respiration. 500 pages. 8vo. Price $4 50.

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Vol. III.—Secretion; Excretion; Ductless Glands; Nutrition; Animal Heat; Movements; Voice and Speech. 1 vol., 8vo, 520 pages. Price $4 50.

IV.
THE RED ROVER.

By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 25.

The third issue of a new and elegant library edition of Cooper's Novels. Printed on fine paper, in good style, and handsomely bound. "The Spy" and "The Pilot" formed the first and second volumes of the series.

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent free by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION,
IN SEARCH OF
DR. LIVINGSTONE.

MESSRS. SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO. beg leave to announce that they have arranged with Mr. Stanley for the publication, in book form, of his account of the successful Herald search expedition after Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer. This work will not be a rearrangement of the letters already published. It will be a complete narrative, entirely rewritten, of Mr. Stanley's expedition, and will describe, with the fullest details, all his thrilling adventures, and his long sojourn with Dr. Livingstone in the wilds of Africa. The volume will contain five hundred pages of letter press, numerous Wood-cut Illustrations from Mr. Stanley's own drawings, a Map of his route, &c., &c. Other particulars, as regards time of publication, &c., &c., will be duly given.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.
A NEW BOOK BY DR. LIDDON.
SOME ELEMENTS OF RELIGION.
By H. P. LIDDON, D. D.,
Author of the Bampton Lectures on "The Divinity of Our Lord."

1 vol., crown 8vo $1 50

This volume contains six lectures. They are characterized by directness, force, point, earnestness, catholicity of spirit and devout learning, and, as the topics which they deal with are as broad as human nature, they are sure to meet with general acceptance and wide popularity.

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THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
No. 3, September number, price 20 cents, $2 a year, now ready; newsmen have it; sent first post.
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, Piles, Impotence, diseases of the Generative Organs, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW-JERSEY.

Those Democrats who are unwilling to become Greeley Republicans, or to march under the banners of a life-long enemy, to the music of Charles Sumner's orders, are invited to attend a mass-meeting of the Democracy of New-Jersey, at Trenton, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, to appoint delegates to the Louisville Convention of the 3d of September, and to choose electors to vote for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President to be nominated by that Convention.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 20, 1872.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Member for New-Jersey of National Executive Committee of the true Democratic Party.

P. S.—Excursion half-fare tickets will be furnished at the principal stations.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters,
W. B. COBB, 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

THE MEMBERS OF THE E. C. WILSON ASSOCIATION will meet at Ruperts' Hall, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock, for the transacting of important business. By order of
JAS. R. McFARLAND, President.
JAMES BONESTILL, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving report of delegates from the State Convention. By order of GEO. F. MERKLEE, Prest.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD WORKING-MEN TO THE RESCUE.—Meeting of the Grant and Wilson Club, THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8½ o'clock, Union Hall, Avenue C and 4th-st.
R. V. MACKEY, President.
JAMES R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits, Canvass Banners, Transparencies, Club Banners, &c., at
HOJER & GRAHAM'S,
Painters and Manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.
Established 1842.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—FOR first-class balls, parties, weddings, dancing academies, private theatricals, &c.; fitted up in magnificent style; never before offered to let; situated on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,468 Broadway, near 42d-st.

GRAY'S CANTHARIDINE BEATS every other preparation for producing hair. Price $2. Depot No. 31 Lafayette-place, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The auction sales of real estate that were advertised to take place at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 22, were disposed of as follows: The Supreme Court sale of the lot of land and buildings situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 100.11, was adjourned by Muller, Wilkins & Co. to Thursday, Sept. 5, by order of the referee, Philip L. Wilson, Esq. The same auctioneer also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the lot of land situate on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, 77.4½ feet south of Seventy-eighth-street, 34.1 by 25.6½ by 30.5 by 25.9¾, to Thursday, Sept. 12, by order of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee. No other business pertaining to real estate was transacted at the Exchange.

The following property is advertised to be sold today, Friday, Aug. 23: By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 335 West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, 25 by 98.9, and a lease of two houses and lots adjoining the same and known as Nos. 333 and 333½ Church-street.

By Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, at vestibule of the City Hall, all right, title and interest of William C. Colt in and to the premises known as Nos. 233 and 235 Church-street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

Dyckman Homestead, part 1, lot No. 299	$2,050
Dyckman Homestead, part 1, lot No. 296, foreclosure	1,650
Dyckman Homestead, part 1, lot No. 298, foreclosure	2,050
McDougall-st., e. s., No. 10, 17.6x100.1x24x100	8,250
4th-st., s. s., 100.10 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 15x95.9x27.3 x95	8,250
9th-st., s. s., 307.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21x75, May, 1868	10,000
10th-st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x94.9	21,000
23d-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9	16,000
49th-st., n. s., (No. 217 East,) 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x74	10,000
56th-st., n. s., 352 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x84.10	13,450
57th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 51x23.9x50x 23.9	4,000
Madison-av., n. w. corner of 116th-st., 100.11x110	23,500
St. Nicholas-av., n. e. corner of 122d-st., runs n. 236.10 ft. to 123d-st., and e. on s. s. of 123d-st. 152.5 ft. to 8th-av., and s. on w. s. of 8th-av. 201.10 ft. to 122d-st., and w. on n. s. of 122d-st. 28.6 ft. to point of beginning	68,000
124th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.11	7,850
1st-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 35th-st., 25x100	15,000
8th-av., n. w. corner 98th-st., 25.2x100	25,000

LEASES.

Bowery, No. 55, 3 years, per year	$5,000
Chrystie-st., No. 27¼, 5 years, per year	1,340
1st-av., No. 259, 5 years, per year	2,000
2d-av., No. 1,119, 1 8-12 years, per year	1,000
5th-av., No. 214, 4 years, per year	600
8th-av., No. 106, 5 years, per year	1,500

Proposed New Buildings.

The following list comprises all the plans for the erection of new buildings which have been submitted to the Department of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, since our last report for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 15:

MARBLE FRONTS.

One first-class office building, No. 50 Wall-street, 40 by 101, five stories; owner, United States Mortgage Company.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, Forty-third-street, north side, 200 feet west of Madison-avenue, 25 by 65, four stories; owner, W. Wagner.

Two first-class dwellings, Nos. 35 and 37 West Fifty-sixth-street, 25 by 60, four stories; owner, John Perkins.

IRON FRONTS.

One second-class store, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, south side, 130 feet east of Third-avenue, 24 by 50, four stories; owner, Levi Adams.

One church, Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, south-west corner, 125 by 100, one story; owner, Church of the Disciples.

BRICK FRONTS.

One chapel, Sixtieth-street, south side, east of Third-avenue, 53 by 93, one story; owner, St. Thomas Church.

One storage house, Cherry-street, Nos. 469, 471 and 473, 75 by 40, three stories; owners, Van Tayl & Co.

One public school-house, Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, 120 by 50, three stories; owners, Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of City of New-York.

One stone house, Eighth-avenue, Nos. 287 and 289, 37.6 by 100, three stories; owner, William Ehrick.

One tenement-house, Greenwich-avenue, No. 52, 19 by 50, five stories; owner, Jacob Schneider.

One tenement-house, Greenwich-avenue, Nos. 48 and 50, 25 by 59, five stories; owner, Jacob Schneider.

One tenement-house, Gansevoort-street, No. 16, 25 by 45, five stories; owner, Barbara Felt.

One office and dwelling, Forty-eighth-street, south side, 300 feet east of First-avenue, 21 by 32, two stories; owners, Babcock & Brainerd.

One ice-house, Fifty-fourth-street, south side, 200 feet east of Third-avenue, 75 by 100, three stories; owner, John Kress.

One brick-kiln, Little Twelfth-street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 7 by 6; owner, Robert L. Darragh.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings have been reported to the Department of Buildings as being unsafe in the particulars noted, since our last report, for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 15:

No. 42 Prince-street, unsafe and walls, front, east and rear; Avenue C Railroad Company, lessees.

No. 121 Mercer-street, unsafe gutter; Geo. Guenthal, agent.

No. 302 Delancey-street, unsafe gutter and chimney; owner, Benjamin Bailey.

No. 373 Pearl-street, unsafe east gable and rear wall; owner, G. K. Schieffelin.

Nos. 70 and 70½ Chambers-street, unsafe west gutter; owner, John Ackerman.

No. 4 Rivington-street, unsafe front wall; owner, Wm. H. Jackson.

No. 130 Sixth-avenue, unsafe east gable; owner, Mrs. Marcus Woodruff.

No. 12 Leonard-street, unsafe east gable front wall and chimney; owner, Wm. Crewell.

Nos. 53 and 55 Attorney-street, unsafe front chimneys; owner, Eugene Keteltas.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY. **FOR SALE or TO LEASE** for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER,

With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, &c.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK. FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $80,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON. No. 226 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A FRAME house, containing seven rooms, gas and Croton water, desirable location; five minutes' walk from steam-boats, steam-cars and Third-avenue cars. Apply to W. J. DAVIDSON, No. 2,380 4th-av., Harlem.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the City, only $800 each.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story dwelling-house No. 153 Columbia-st., on Brooklyn Heights; part can remain on mortgage.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x90, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
M. RAMOS, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND. Twenty-three acres at Edgewater, adjoining Cunard estate; several building sites of unsurpassed beauty; whole Edgewater district thoroughly drained, and healthy; moderate price; easy terms; a bargain.
ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr.,
No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—1,540 ACRES IN ONE BODY, twenty miles south of Chicago, having two miles water frontage, at $50 per acre; one-third cash, balance on time. Also, 40,000 acres in New-Mexico, in one tract, on which are the richest gold quartz mines in America. Railroads will run through both of these tracts in the Spring, which will doubly enhance their value; will capitalists please investigate! Address NELSON THOMASSON, No. 369 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT INWOOD, A BEAUTIFUL villa, with eight city lots, entirely new; built for the owner to occupy, but, owing to sickness, leaves for Europe; five minutes from depot. Inquire of E. H. MERRILL & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

200,000 ACRES WESTERN LAND for sale in block. O. N. CUTLER, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR land, one or two elegant houses at Roselle, N. J. Address Box No. 2,336 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANDREW BERNHEIM against BABETTA ADELSBERGER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, dated the 16th day of July, A. D. 1872, I, David McAdam, the referee in said judgment named, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1872, at 12 M., by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following-described premises, viz.: The lot of land and premises situate on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid, distant in a south-easterly direction two hundred and fifteen feet one inch and five-sevenths of an inch from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Avenue C with the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, and running thence north-easterly on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-six feet; thence south-easterly twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch; thence south-westerly ninety-six feet, to the said north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid; and thence north-westerly along the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1872.
DAVID McADAM, Referee,
No. 11 Chambers-st.

The above sale was adjourned until Sept. 9, 1872, at same hour and place.
au20-2aw3wTu* DAVID McADAM, Referee.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL CAMpaign. Greatest sale of the century. 800 superb lots at auction, Ocean Point, Old Rockaway, L. I., near celebrated Woodsburgh Pavilion, TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1872. Two excursion trains. Two bands—Grafulla; two immense tents; two national salutes—Harrison; an original song; music by Antonie Reiff; grand chorus of 2,000 voices. Sale peremptory. Terms easy. Maps nearly ready. Personal application must be made for tickets. No requests by mail answered.
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, ten minutes' walk from depot, for one or two years, with possession at once, house partially furnished, containing eight bedrooms, dining-room, library, two sitting-rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; two acres ground and gardens, with stable if desired. Rent low to good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st., or JOHN CASHIN, on premises.

TO LET—HANDSOME FULLY-FURNISHED brown-stone house on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., for one or more years to a private family; rent, $350 per month. CHAS. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC BRIDGE, Erie Railroad, thirty-five minutes from New-York, a fine large house fronting the river, fine grounds, &c.; trains to the City every half hour; price $50 per month until May 1. Apply to Mr. ROSE, Ticket Agent, Passaic Bridge, or to GEO. A. SUMNER, No. 52 White-st.

NO. 656 BROADWAY, NEAR BOND-ST. —To let, the three-story and basement store, size 30 x130 feet, with alley entrance on rear; extra fine lofts, high ceilings and patent elevator. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, Nos. 77 and 79 Bowery.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, with some ground, well situated and not over forty-five minutes from New-York; North River preferred; must be near depot; moderate rent. Address P. B. J., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.— Basement and first floor for a small family in a good locality; Ninth Ward preferred. Address, stating full particulars, W. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 23,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST. CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1872.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest on the public debt, due Sept. 1, 1872, will be paid at this office on and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, 1872, without rebate. THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

7 per cent. Gold Interest.

Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.

Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,

228 Miles Long,

Entirely Within the STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a **PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.**

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually AT PAR and Accrued *Interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.*

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 127 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 11, 1871, BY H. KENNEDY & CO., Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York, certified number, 2,470 for ten (10) shares of the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA (in New-York.) The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to them at their office, No. 11 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A LOW PRICE.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 30 YEARS'

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER AT UNION TRUST COMPANY.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern, and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, John M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Geo. Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sydney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (sixty pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level, much shorter, and can be run more quickly and with greater safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

8 PER CT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS

UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD.

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

These Bonds bear 8 per cent. gold interest, payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, being nearly 10 per cent. upon the investment, and yielding 60 per cent. more income than Governments.

The Road is completed and in operation, twelve miles of which pass through the celebrated

BLOCK COAL FIELD OF PARKE COUNTY.

Present price for a limited number of Bonds now remaining unsold, 97½ and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-St., New-York.

ELIZABETH CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.

For sale at par and interest by
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.

THE Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are nine feet in depth, a large business will be created so soon as cheap transportation is assured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty miles from Jacksonville to Virden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.,

Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.
(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92½, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BONDS, PAYABLE IN New-York City, for sale at prices that will pay over Twelve per Cent. on the amount invested.
THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds of Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad Company, payable 1890.
MAY & KING, No. 1 New-st., corner Wall.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that a cash dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 2d of September next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and will be reopened for transfers on the 3d of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND.

The undersigned, receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Company that he will pay a second dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of August 1872, at his office, No. 152 Broadway. JAMES YERANCE,
Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

OFFICE OF
SHELDON HAT-BLOCKING COMPANY,
NO. 29 MERCER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 2.

The Transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Aug. 25, to Sept. 3.
J. PLUME, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,

Payable on and after the 19th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1872.

THE COUPON AND REGISTERED interest due on the Montclair Railway Company first mortgage bonds, Sept. 1, 1872, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster on and after Sept. 2. R. B. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, July 25, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF SILVER ISLET, LAKE SUPERIOR,
NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

A dividend of three dollars ($3) per share has been this day declared upon the stock of the above-named company, payable on the 3d day of September next, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th instant to the morning of Sept. 4. Checks for the dividend will be mailed to parties entitled to the same.
C. A. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

67TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION. BANKRUPT SALE OF

THE VALUABLE STEAM-BOAT CONNECTICUT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 6th day of August, A. D., 1872, I will sell at public auction, by John H. Draper & Co., on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day at the auctioneers' sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.:

The steam-boat Connecticut, her furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are. The Connecticut is a side-wheel steamer, about 306 feet long, 37½ feet breadth of beam and 10 feet hold. It draws 7 feet of water and has one low pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, and two boilers on the guards, put in within three years, and now in good condition; 66 state-rooms and 150 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It is in complete condition, furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect, and with all things as the law directs.

She has been running until within a few days, in the line between New-York and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boat may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid, and the auctioneers' fee to be paid the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Register in Bankruptcy,
Southern District of New-York.
No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.
R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Aweres and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto.

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K. United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of

11,646	Uniform Coats.
4,767	Trowsers, foot.
1,505	Trousers, mounted.
2,724	Shirts, flannel.
15,255	Jackets, cavalry.
7,589	Jackets, artillery.
39,755	Sack Coats, lined.
31,619	Sack Coats, unlined.
49,684	pairs Boots and Bootees.
1,003	Forage Caps.

And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. H. HOYT,
Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned, Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,083 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,091 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, 988 tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security.

For full description, &c., apply to
A. HARRIS,
Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. BINZEN, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated Aug. 16, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, by John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, at 112 Pearl-st., the personal property of the said alleged bankrupt, consisting of 36 bales of tobacco, a lot of cigars, show-cases, &c., &c., at 11 A. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, AUG. 23, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 East Houston-st., near Broadway, all the choice, fine old oil-paintings, by the most eminent artists, of the English ale-house known as The Office, consisting of some of the finest in this country, together with six-pull English pumps, Herring safe, three French-plate mirrors, bar fixtures, furniture of the whole house, &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock, within their store, whatever may be the state of the weather, fresh Palermo, Naples, Menton and Palermo Oranges and Lemons ex *Alexandria*, and can be seen at Pier No. 20 North River.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—TWO superior English girls would like situations together in hotel or private family as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German Protestant young woman; very respectable; or as nurse or housekeeper; fully competent; best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A young woman to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Can be seen at No. 423 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, WHO understands all kinds of cooking, French and English, boning, larding, game, soups; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can make all kinds of creams, desserts, preserves. Apply at No. 684 6th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOMan, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; excellent reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced; no objection to a short distance in the country; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 212 West 19th-st.

COOK, &c.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, would like a situation, in this City or Brooklyn, as first-class cook and laundress. Apply, for three days, at 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Frenchman in private family, hotel, or restaurant; understands all branches of cooking and baking. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first-class cook; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear.

GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION wanted as housekeeper by an American lady; is experienced in all its branches; no objection to a widower's family; best references given and required. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID.—A FIRST CLASS GERman lady's maid, highly recommended; speaks English and French; wishes to go to Europe with a family; she is accustomed to travel; can act as courier. Can be seen from 4 to 6 P. M., at the drug-store corner Lexington-av. and 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH good recommendations, wishes a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has done dress-making; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 246 3d-av., near 21st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESbyterian woman, a situation as waitress, and would do chamber-work in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 179 Madison-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES AND speaks English, German, French, Dutch and Spanish, desires any position. Address R. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATIONS FOR A man and wife (Protestants) on a gentleman's place, the man as coachman, plain gardener, and general useful man, the wife as cook and laundress, or would do the house-work for a small family; both are very reliable, steady, and trustworthy persons; highly recommended. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUAtion wanted by a single man twenty-eight years of age; is willing and obliging; is a first-class groom and careful driver; has best City reference as to ability, honesty and sobriety. Address A. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man lately arrived in this country as coachman; thoroughly understands his business. Address P. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COOK OR WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN who speaks a little English desires a situation as cook or waiter in a private family or hotel; small wages required. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., cor. 12th-st.

GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN wants a situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; is a first-class landscape gardener; has the best of reference. Address or call on JOHN SCHMECK, No. 504 Canal-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTIcal gardener, English, age thirty-four, married, a situation on a large place, with glass preferred, and farm included; not afraid of work. Address L. D., care W. T. Collins, Stationer, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener. Inquire in store, No. 902 Broadway.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND WHOLEsale clothiers can always obtain first-class cutters, journeymen, book-keepers, bushelmen and porters, by applying at DITTMAR'S Tailors' Agency, No. 217 Greene-st.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—SITUATIONS BY A faithful young man and wife, Protestants; the man is a good hostler, gardener, and a generally useful man; the wife is a good cook and laundress, or general servant; are very respectful and industrious, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE SWEDE, aged twenty-three, who speaks some English, wishes a situation; can take care of horses and drive, milk, &c; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A FRENCHMAN, WHO also speaks German, wishes employment on a farm, or to make himself useful in any capacity. Call or address No. 621 6th-av.

WAITER—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as waiter in a private family, or porter in a store, or stuard in any capacity; understands French and German. Call on Mr. STEARNS, No. 210 or No. 304 West 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

ATTENTION, GIRLS.—EXCELLENT SITuations ready this day for all experienced servants, small girls and girls lately landed, at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man who is smart at writing and figures and willing to make himself generally useful. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office, stating age, qualifications, salary, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING A knowledge of the City book and stationery business; one living in the City preferred. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of WM. A. PARKER, CHANCELLOR H. BROOKS, and THEODORE F. PIER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Wm. A. Parker, Chancellor H. Brooks, and Theodore F. Pier, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, both copartnership and individual, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1872. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au9-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Philip Goldstein, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. FRANCKE, Jr., and CHARLES F. FRANCKE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the firm of Charles Francke & Co. and of Charles J. Francke, Jr., and Charles F. Francke, members and partners of said firm, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1872.
MATTHEW V. CABLE, Assignee,
au9-law3wF* No. 165 Broadway, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO THE GROCERY TRADE.—I WISH to purchase the stock and good-will of a country grocery store; a locality settled by New-York business men preferred. Address, with fullest particulars, ENERGY, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—SINGLY OR TOGETHER, three valuable stands in West Washington Market; a good chance to commence business on a small capital; will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply at No. 30 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 28
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Sept. 4
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 11
Anglia	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 18
India	Sept. 21	Olympia	Sept. 25
California	Sept. 28	Trinacria	Oct. 2

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $80; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Scotia	Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria	Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java	Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia	Sat'day, Aug. 31
China	Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria	Sat'day, Sept. 7
Russia	Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Sept. 14
Cuba	Wed'sday, Sept. 18	Batavia	Sat'day, Sept. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC .... Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC .... Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC .... Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.
ADRIATIC .... Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER .. Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE .... Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, —— .... Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN .... Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS .. Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON .... Wed'sday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wed'sday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage .... $75 and $65, currency
Steerage .... $28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK .... Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12, North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE .... DANRE ...... Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS .. SURMONT ... Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT ...... LEMARIE .... Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON ..... ROUSSAN .... Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin .... $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE .. Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH .... Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY .... Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE .... Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN .... Sept. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The magnificent new steam-ship VIBILIA, 2,000 tons, Capt. C. H. I. BAKER, is intended to sail on or about SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1872, from Pier 14, East River.

The above-named vessel is fitted up especially for the India and China service, and has unrivaled accommodation for a limited number of first and second-class passengers. The Vibilia is fitted up with piano, and all the latest improvements, comprising baths, &c., besides carrying an experienced surgeon and stewardess. For freight or passage apply to BRUCE & CO., No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH ..... Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM .... Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR .... Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood .... Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only) .... Wednesday, Sept. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 11.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman ... Thurs., Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, THURSDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, ... Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Sept. 12.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE.

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Sing Sing, N. Y.
Will reopen SEPT. 17.

For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK,
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.

Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. BLEECKER in the supervision of the classes, and has charge of the higher English Branches.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term will commence Sept. 20. The edifice has been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished. Three cottages on the grounds, for families with daughters to be educated, are for rent. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY.

For young ladies and children, Rye Neck, N. Y., reopens Sept. 2. Address Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

English, French and German Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 137 East 55th-st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS MACGREGOR'S

Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Haven, Conn.—Limited to ten pupils. JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Terms reasonable. Begins Sept. 27. Testimonials from Gov. English, Bishop Williams, Dr. Bacon, H. W. Beecher, Prof. Dana, and present patrons. Send for circular.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thoroughness in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 16. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Nos. 367—371 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 10. Young ladies' and young gentlemen's department. Kindergarten and boarding-school for young gentlemen. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 17. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mrs. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, at Neshanic, N. J., will reopen Sept. 18. Terms moderate. Numbers limited. Send for circular. Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill. Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

Merchantville, N. J.,
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 10.
Send for Circular.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th-st., lately an instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Instruction in modern languages and drawing. References: Presidents Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Child, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Term begins Sept. 20.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, B. S., LECTURER ON NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, is prepared to make engagements in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, for the next academic year. Address until Sept. 1, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithica, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 32 East 31st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS GANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island, established 1868. Miss GANNON is assisted in the musical department, by her niece, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated PIANISTE, from London.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Missis BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

THE DONALD HIGHLAND INSTITUTE, Highland Falls, N. Y., for boys.—A select Boarding School, delightfully located in the Highlands, near West Point. Fourth year opens Sept. 6, 1872. ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York. Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its nineteenth annual term, Sept. 16; no public exhibitions or entertainments.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—PLEASant home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Principal at Astor House Thursdays, from 1 to 4. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Greve Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA.—Ladies' Boarding School, reopens Sept. 11; beautifully located; thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D. D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 4. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

MRS. MARY HODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS HARRIS' HOME SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 16. Terms moderate.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 9. S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MME. BOOREAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEgin Sept. 3. For circulars apply to Mme. BOOREAM, Brookfield Center, Conn.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.

Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to

A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., }
D. A. ROWE, A. B., } Principals

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S,

MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler, D. D.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal. REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,

No. 25 WEST 52D-ST.,

Near 5th-av. and Central Park.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.

The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at

SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT

will re-open her
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence,
No. 32 West 18th-st., New-York.
Address as above.

MRS. HARWOOD'S

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 16th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.—The session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The College furnishes Elementary or Kindergarten and Academic or English instructions, in addition to the full Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Departments of the College. Drawing and Music are also taught. A few boarding pupils are accommodated. For circulars apply at the College.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen. To prepare for college, for business, or for life. Five courses of study. Fifteen teachers. Any three studies may be chosen. Sixty dollars for board, fuel, washing and common English for thirteen weeks, beginning Aug. 29. Address JOS. E. KING, Principal, Fort Edward.

DR. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 53½ West 32d-st., corner Broadway, opens Sept. 16.—Boys prepared for the leading colleges; thorough English and mathematical instruction; German a part of regular course. References: Drs. Barnard, Crosby, Drisler. Circulars at the Rooms.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 9.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 15. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

THE MISSES CARTER'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. Application made by letter or personally.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

MISS E. E. DONA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass. J. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys. Superior in its location, buildings and educational advantages. Reopens Sept. 10.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., fits boys for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, Superintendent.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT East Hampton, Long Island. Next term will commence Sept. 25. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Prin.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Fall course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 16. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHELDON SPRINGS,

SHELDON, VT.,

Eight Miles, by Rail, East of St. Albans.

SPECIALTY

OF THE

MINERAL WATER AND BATHS.

Cure Chronic Sore Throat, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Recent Coughs, and Bronchial Consumption, and every variety of Rheumatism, in Three to Ten Days; Skin Diseases, Abscesses, Tumors, Cancers, Kidney Complaints, Physical and Nervous Prostration, Headaches, Numbness, Partial Paralysis, and Lameness.

CONGRESS HALL,

IN EVERY RESPECT

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Seven Hundred and Sixty Feet of Piazzas.
Shade Always, Fresh Breezes,
Splendid Views.

BREAKFAST—Coffee and Tea, with pure Cream from thirty-four cows; Fricaseed Spring Chicken, Beef, Lamb, Fresh Fish, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c.

DINNER—Green Turtle, Mock Turtle, Beef and Fancy Soups; Fresh Salmon and Green Peas, Western Beef, Lamb, Poultry and Fancy Dishes; Ices, Jellies, Nuts and Fruits; Coffee, Sweet Corn.

TEA—Coffee, Tea, Waffles, and a whole line of exquisite Relishes, Cakes and Dainties.

AMUSEMENTS.

Riding, Boating, Fishing, Sailing, Croquet, Tenpins, Billiards, Chess, &c.

SCENERY.

Mountains, Rivers, Fields and Farms.

The invalid and the prostrated will here find perfection in the Air, the Hotel-keeping, the Food, the Mineral Water, the Amusements, the Baths, and the Company. Post-office, Railroads, Telegraph. House warmed everywhere in a few minutes, and open all the year. August, September, October and November show the best cures.

Address R. H. SMITH, Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vermont.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.: accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

GRAND AUTUMN RESORT.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant Hotel will remain OPEN DURING THE FALL MONTHS, under the management of SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

The house is reached by steamboats Adelphi and Alexis from foot of Harrison-st., 4 and 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 4:30 P. M., or by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey to Englewood. Address

CHARLES E. MURRAY, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns, and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular, IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banta, Northampton, Mass.

PARK HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York by Central Railroad, will be kept open through the Fall and Winter.

EVAN JONES & SON, Proprietors.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENtleman: a large furnished front room between 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with terms, H. D., Box No. 1,493 Post-office.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

FURNITURE.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,

With water-cooler. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, NATIVE OF AND educated in Paris, desires an engagement in a private family to give instruction in French. For particulars address Rev. A. PERREN, D. D., No. 28 West 22d-st.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR WOULD LIKE an engagement in a private school, and also private pupils. Address or apply to L. C., No. 38 Clinton-place.

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY will give lessons in Spanish and French languages. Address Miss. L. A., No. 157 West 20th-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.,
Reservoir Park, New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fall term will commence Sept. 24. Boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen. Single rooms if desired. Information through circulars and personally may be obtained at any time at the above address.

Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 1.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROI CAROTTE.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING NIGHT.

Owing to the late arrival of costumes and other important properties from Paris, Mr. Daly regrets to announce the unavoidable postponement of the first performance of

ROI CAROTTE
Till MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

Tickets issued for first performance are good for Monday evening next. Those who have secured seats for succeeding nights will please have them exchanged at the box-office, Grand Opera-house, or at the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE...HAYES & COLVILLE

LINGARDS.
W. HORACE. ALICE DUNNING.
Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees
A LIFE'S DREAM. A LIFE'S DREAM.
To be followed at 9¼ o'clock with the
FAMED LINGARD SKETCHES, (all new.)

GRANT and GREELEY at the Theatre each performance. Box-office open at 8 o'clock and throughout the day. Look out for the Red Pocket-book.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor .... J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARD.—AT NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST., BEtween Broadway and 4th-av., a second floor, two front rooms on third floor, and one on fourth floor; private table, if desired; house and location unexceptionable.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV. — PARTIES wishing to make arrangements for the Winter or by the year can now have choice of rooms, with private table; also one suite without; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, or with breakfast only, if desired, for gentlemen; also AN OFFICE, elegantly furnished, suitable for a PHYSICIAN, No. 140 East 49th-st., near Lexington-av.

A LARGE ROOM, PARTLY FURNISHED, with closets, for two ladies; terms, $15 per week; west side preferred; references required. Address H., Station C.

NO. 44 WEST 26TH-ST.—A FINE SECond floor, with bath room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a small New-England family. Excellent opportunity for a physician.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 12, 14 AND 16, NOW OPEN for permanent or transient guests; private table if desired.

NO. 70 FIFTH-AV., SOUTH-WEST CORner 13th-st.—Handsome rooms, with full board; suitable for a gentleman and his wife.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO LET containing all modern improvements; elegantly furnished, with private table only. No. 31 West 32d-st.

TO RENT—NO. 105 EAST 123D-ST.—THREE rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; rent, $18 per month; family private.

NO. 307 WEST 22D-ST.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable; table excellent.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, second floor, with or without private table; also single room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A WELL-SHADED, private residence; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Del. Water Gap; good facilities for driving; two daily mails; fishing and gunning at leisure; terms moderate. Address Box No. 22 Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Penn.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house; one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; reduced rates for the month of September. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West-Point, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.

"Home, Sweet Home."

Square and Upright Grand Pianos.

MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.

IMPORTANT!

BY OUR **SPECIAL OFFER**

BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.

Write for information and circulars.

Address **T. H. CHAMBERS & SON,**
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

BROOKLYN MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

FIFTH YEAR.
No. 179 DUFFIELD-ST.,
between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.
Terms, $25 per Year,
payable half in advance.

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.

WM. H. DAVIS & SONS,

No. 40 Downing-st., have just finished several Organs, superior in tone and finish, which they offer at low prices for cash or satisfactory credit; one second-hand, six stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

TO BE SOLD.—GREAT BARGAIN—A MAGnificent 7-octave Rose-wood Piano; Chickering maker. At No. 690 6th-av, BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special-Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

BLUE BEARD!
BLUE BEARD!
BY
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNEQUALED COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
BRILLIANT MUSIC,
CHARMING SONGS,
NOVEL DANCES,
FINE SCENERY.
Making
A THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
In preparation, IXION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS.

EDWIN BOOTH .... Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
The great romantic and psychological play of
THE BELLS,
with the popular tragedian,
MR. JAS. W. WALLACK,
in the great part of
MATHIAS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre or at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
F. S. CHANFRAU AS BOB BRIERLY.

TODAY AT 2,	THIS EVENING AT 8,
The new drama entitled	New-York's great favorite actor, Mr.
THE MARINER'S COMPASS.	F. S. CHANFRAU, F. S. CHANFRAU,
An unexceptionable and beautiful Entertainment.	in the moral drama THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 19th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d	6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 23d	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d	10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d	11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 25th	8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th	12:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 22d,	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 23d	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d	12:00 M.	Saturday, 24th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th	12:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th	2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th	9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th	3:20 P. M.	Thursday, 29th	10:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepang Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, and Cold Spring.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., N. R., 8½; 34th-st., N. R., 9, every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The favorite steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872. }

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

THE EXCURSION TO-MORROW.

The Shantydom Children Going Up the Hudson—A Pleasant Time Anticipated—Aggregate of the Fund to Date, $18,775 66.

To-morrow (Saturday) the fourteenth excursion will take place. It will be composed of the children taken from what is known as "Shantydom," or the "Rocks," that being part of the City extending from Thirty-seventh to Seventy-ninth street, on the North River. Many of those living in this locality are Germans, and of the poorest class, and their children are worthy of profiting from the advantages of the fund. Rev. G. T. Sanford, assisted by the visitors of the Up-town District, will collect the children, who will embark from the foot of Forty-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, North River, to proceed up the Hudson to Excelsior Park. As the tickets have been distributed for some time, we have no reason to doubt but that the party will be a numerous one.

There will be an excursion on Monday next, and one at the close of the week, which will terminate the series for 1872.

The following were the contributions to the Fund received yesterday:

H. B. Hyde	$50 00
T. S.	10 00
A. A. C. New-York, July 22. (This amount was received yesterday through the Dead-letter office.)	5 00
W. H. Bridgeman	5 00
Cash	5 00
Little Willie D.	2 00
Laura	1 60
Total	$78 60
Previously acknowledged	18,697 06
Aggregate of Fund	$18,775 66

We have received a barrel of apples for the sick poor from M. W. Alden, of Hillside Farm, Dutchess County, and the fruit has been distributed.

GIGANTIC FORGERY.

Attempt to Rob the State of Mississippi—Discovery and Arrest of the Cunninghams.

The warrants of Hon. Henry Musgrove, State Auditor of the State of Mississippi, drawn in favor of persons having claims against Hon. W. H. Vassar, the State Treasurer, are regarded as national currency, not only by the residents in Jackson but all through the State, it being known that the State Treasury is empty of money, the warrants being taken in lieu thereof at a slight discount, selling at eighty-five to ninety usually. These warrants are to be found all over the State, in common circulation, as one of the mediums of trade and barter. About a month ago the United States Secret Service force in this City, under Col. Whitely, received information that Thomas Cunningham, an Irishman, who has been about ten years in this country, and who had occupied a position as clerk in the Post-office in this City, until dismissed by Gen. Jones, had formed, and partially carried into effect, with the aid of James F. Cunningham, his cousin, a scheme for plundering the State Treasury of Mississippi. It became known to the officers that Cunningham, who, since his dismissal from the Government service, has been an ardent supporter of Horace Greeley, had been endeavoring to procure a plate engraved in imitation of the Auditor's blank warrants, once in possession of which it would be easy to forge Mr. Musgrove's name and fill in the blanks for large amounts. It has been ascertained that in April last correspondence began between Thomas Cunningham, who then went by the name of William Patterson, in this City, and his cousin, James F., in Jackson, Miss. This latter is thought to be the originator of the plot, having been once a detective in the Secret Service Police at New-Orleans, living at the Mississippi State capital, and being familiar with the manner of conducting business at the Auditor's office. In the latter part of April, Thomas Cunningham, alias Patterson, asked Philip Missig, keeper of a lager-beer saloon in this City, representing himself as "the legal agent of Mississippi in New-York," as a forged letter from the Auditor's office called him, if he knew of a good engraver, telling him that he wanted 1,000 copies of the State Auditor's warrant blanks, which must be exactly like a genuine warrant which Cunningham exhibited. Missig introduced him to J. F. Wagner, of No. 95 South Fourth-street, Williamsburg, a wood-engraver in the employ of Harper Brothers. Seeing that the warrant was lithographed, and that it was out of his line of business, Wagner said that he had a friend who could do it for him, and was persuaded by Cunningham to have the work done. Deutz Brothers, lithographers, at No. 35 Beekman-street, a reputable firm, were accordingly given the work, and, believing Cunningham's representations, struck off 1,000 copies in two books of 500 each. It is alleged they were very much like the genuine warrant, and were given as a copy, which was printed by Hosford & Sons, No. 52 Cedar-street, who have done this work for the State for years. Deutz Brothers very properly declined, however, to engrave the signature of the Auditor on the blanks, as they were urged to do by Cunningham. A stamp containing a forgery of Mr. Musgrove's signature, and a copy of the seal of his office were afterward procured by Cunningham in this City from persons who are supposed to have acted in good faith, but whose names were not given for publication. In the endeavor to persuade Deutz Brothers to forge Musgrove's name, Cunningham wrote a very specious letter from "Charles H. French, Chief Clerk Auditor's office," a suppositious personage, attesting to his own (Cunningham's) powers as the attorney for the Auditor, who was erroneously said to be in Europe. This letter was sent on to Jackson and remailed, doubtless by Cunningham's accomplice, in an official envelope, stolen from Mr. Musgrove's office. The warrants, the stamp and the seal were carefully packed by Cunningham in this City, and sent by express to "William Cartwright," (another fictitious personage,) in care of James F. Cunningham, Jackson, Miss., on the 10th of the present month. In the meantime, Mr. G. F. Cramer, a traveling drummer, having heard the story of the warrants from his friend Missig, and suspecting something wrong, informed Col. Whitely. The latter telegraphed to Jackson in time for Mr. Musgrove to seize the dangerous package and arrest James F. Cunningham, detectives in this City, meanwhile, "shadowing" Thomas Cunningham.

Auditor Musgrove, in response to a telegram from Col. Whitely, came on to this City last Friday. Capt. Irving then arrested Cunningham, who had been under his personal surveillance for several days previous, and locked him up in Police Head-quarters. In an interview had with him by Auditor Musgrove, Cunningham made a partial confession and admitted having had the plate and die made and sent on to Jackson.

By this fortunate capture of the forgeries the conspirators were prevented from flooding the State, and only two of the blanks were filled up, and these were not paid but seized by Auditor Musgrove. Thomas Cunningham admits having filled them up. One of them was drawn in favor of John Watts, a member of the State Senate of Mississippi, for $749, and the other in favor of another legislative officer for almost the same amount. The State, therefore, does not lose a dollar, and the story to the contrary furnished in one of the dailies yesterday, is false. Late yesterday afternoon, Capt. Irving, accompanied Auditor Musgrove to the District-Attorney's office, and an affidavit embodying the majority of the facts in this article was drafted by District-Attorney Sullivan, and sworn to by Mr. Musgrove. On this affidavit being laid before Justice Dowling, the Justice gave Capt. Irving a commitment remanding Cunningham for an examination, which will be held at the Tombs at 10 o'clock A. M. today.

The Plague in the Bay.

No additional deaths occurred yesterday, either from the Numancia or at West Bank Hospital, all the patients being reported as improving. The disease has not reappeared among the merchant vessels at Quarantine, and yesterday the bark Pelayo, having undergone necessary quarantine, was permitted to come up to the City.

A Warning to Judgment Debtors—They Must Either Pay the Judgment or Obey the Orders of Court.

Since imprisonment for debt was abolished in this State, some debtors have not only become careless of payment, but indifferent also to obedience to the orders of the Court, which are intended to develop the truth as to whether they possess the ability to pay or not. In judgments exceeding $25, where the execution is returned unsatisfied, the judgment creditor is entitled to an order for the examination of the debtor as to his possession of property liable to be applied in satisfaction of the execution. In several cases within the past year in which the judgment debtors have failed to attend for examination, in obedience to the order of the Court, and where it appeared they were in a position to pay if they made an earnest effort, the Judges of the different Courts have hit upon a novel method of punishing the contempt of Court for non-attendance in obedience to its order, by fining the judgment debtor the whole amount of the judgment, and ordering his commitment to prison until payment is made. Recently a judgment was entered against one Morris Wolf in favor of James Hearn, for $101 80, and execution having been returned unsatisfied, Judge Larremore of the Common Pleas granted an order directing Wolf to appear for examination as to his property on the 19th of July last. Wolf neglected to appear, whereupon a motion was made before Judge Loew of the same Court, to attach him for contempt. Upon the hearing of this motion an affidavit was presented to the Court, sworn to by Wolf, in which he states that he is in the employ of J. J. Johnston, & Co., of No. 313 Broadway, as a salesman, at a salary of $3,000 a year, and is most of the time out of the City; owns no personal property except a gold watch; owns no real estate; is unmarried, and has no income but his salary of $3,000, unless he makes it outside.

Judge Loew, in rendering a decision on the motion to attach Wolf for contempt, holds that the affidavit as to his affairs, which he has presented, does not excuse his disobedience; that such disobedience was calculated, and did naturally impair, impede, or prejudice the rights of the judgment creditor, and that the said Morris Wolf be fined the amount of the judgment, to be paid to plaintiff as indemnity, or stand committed to the common jail until such payment be made.

THE EXCESSIVE HEAT.

Everything Baking—Meteorological Record—Mortality and Prostration.

People are beginning to lose confidence in the thermometer. Some days are manifestly torturingly hotter than others, and yet the thermometer indicates the same figure with mercurial indifference. There are times when, though the sun is powerful and no kindly clouds obscure his fire-darting rays, there is still an elasticity in the atmosphere, due perhaps to ozone, which wards off the evil influence of the heat. And then, again, on other occasions when the thermometer speaks exactly the same language and tells exactly the same tale, there is a deathly languor in the air which weighs upon the limbs and oppresses the brain. Manual labor then becomes a torture; literary work an iron slavery. The pedestrians in the street stick to the shady side, and have more qualms at crossing the sun-lighted Broadway than they would have in going a mile on ordinary occasions. Such a day was yesterday. The thermometer said 93° in the shade, but men's feelings made it at least 112°. Horses in every direction were prostrated, and in many cases died. Not only horses, but all animate nature seemed to suffer terribly yesterday; even the very trees in the City Hall Park seemed to be drying up and losing their vitality. Along the river-side among the docks the heat played all sorts of pranks. Barrels of fruit rotted, and had to be pitched overboard. The lobsters in the fish-cars died in unusual numbers, though the turtles that are kept in neighboring places flapped about in quite a lively way. In the bonded warehouses the smell from the sugar-barrels was at times sickening. A thick, ropy scum oozed from them and settled in pools upon the floor, attracting hundreds of flies that tasted, sank into the fetid mass, and died incontinently. The peculiarly-shaped bales of dates from the far East also gave forth a weak sort of alcoholic smell. Everything saccharine, in short, was fermenting, and the workmen employed about the docks seemed to suffer greatly from the smells, combined with the heat. The iron doors of the bonded warehouses were so hot that housewives could have cooked pancakes on them. The barrels lying on the dock had to be covered with tarpaulins to prevent the hoops from being loosened by the prodigious expansion of the iron. On board vessels the pitch became detached from the oakum in the seams and oozed out upon the decks. Down below, in the holds, where the trimmers were stowing goods, the atmosphere was something horrible, and to stand above and look down, brought about a vertigo from the foul fumes that ascended. Where the shovellers stowed away grain was the worst. They were stripped naked to the waist, and the perspiration streaming from every pore had formed, with the fine dust from the grain, a cake which was on some men an eighth of an inch thick. This itched terribly, and every few minutes some brawny toiler would drop his shovel and give his back a frenzied rubbing. From four to six, the whole of New-York that could be idle were idle, and all, men, women, cats, dogs, horses and trees waited in anguished expectation of relief from the big storm-clouds that came on swiftly from the north-west. They burst upon the streets like a hurricane in the vexed Bermudas, at last, and sent the dust flying in lurid clouds that looked like battle-smoke. It seized signs and scattered them through the streets, among the hurrying feet of the passengers. Lots of people got wet, but nobody seemed to care, for the rain was so welcome that nobody was angry, even though it did take liberties with a gentleman's clothing or spoiled a lady's pet bonnet.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 76°; 6 A. M., 75°; 9 A. M., 79°; 12 M., 87°; 3 P. M., 92°; 6 P. M., 89°; 9 P. M., 75°; 12 P. M., 73°. Average temperature yesterday, 80⅝°.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Farenheit	77	88	93	88
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.95	29.88	.....	29.78

Hygrometer at noon, 82.

The following cases of death from the heat were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday: Catharine Gleason, aged seventy-five, a native of Ireland.

Henry Farrell, aged five years, at No. 555 West Twenty-sixth-street.

Daniel Kilroy, aged forty, a native of Ireland, was overcome by the heat while at work at Higgins' carpet factory, foot of West Forty-third-street, yesterday, and died soon afterward at his residence, No. 540 Eleventh-avenue.

John Townsend, aged seventeen, at No. 365 West Thirty-fifth-street.

George Wood, aged forty-eight years, a veterinary surgeon, of No. 359 Warren-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat, in Smith-street, yesterday morning. Sent to Long Island Charity Hospital.

At 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday Thos. Vandervoort, aged twenty-five years, residing at No. 97 Fleet-place, Brooklyn, was sun-struck while at work on the Wallabout improvements. Taken home.

Frederick Van Berg, a German laborer, living at Elizabethport, N. J., was overcome by the heat, on Wednesday, and died during the evening. He was without friends, his wife being on her way to this country.

Jacob Tilliger, a German laborer, residing in Graham-avenue, near North Second-street, Brooklyn, while digging a cellar in Hewes-street, at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, was prostrated by heat. His recovery was doubtful.

James Farrell, aged fourteen, overcome by the heat in Seventh-avenue. Taken home.

Morris Leslor, of No. 67 Eldridge, found sun-struck at Broadway and Vesey-street. Taken home.

Joseph Watts, aged thirty, of No. 164 Franklin-street, prostrated at the corner of Duane and West streets. Taken to Park Hospital.

Benjamin Seaman, aged forty-three, of No. 508 West Fifty-first-street, found at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue. Taken home.

James O'Hara, aged forty, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Charles and Greenwich streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Hurley, aged twenty-four, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, was prostrated at One Hundred and First-street and Second-avenue. Sent home.

An Italian named Angelo, residence not ascertained, was overcome by the heat at Eighty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue. Taken to Reception Hospital.

Michael Dunlan, aged fifty-three, of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Madison-avenue, was sun-struck yesterday, and taken home. He is not expected to recover.

Thomas Pantong, aged twenty-five, was found prostrated at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and Broadway, and sent to Reception Hospital.

Josephine Rudas, aged forty, no home, found at Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Athletics Beaten at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The Athletics, of Philadelphia, played their sixth game with the Baltimores, in this City, today. For the first five innings the Baltimores failed to score a single run, the Athletics fielding finely, and at the same time batting well for three runs. Toward the close, however, the Baltimores got on a streak of batting and eventually won by 8 to 3, the following being the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4—8

Foster's Case—What the Court of Appeals Will Decide.

It is announced that early in the coming term of the Court of Appeals the case of William Foster, who murdered Mr. Avery D. Putnam, will come up for revision. It is nearly two years since Foster committed the murder, for which he was sentenced to death by Judge Cardozo, and his case has gone through many phases since the passage of the capital sentence. It will be remembered that after being refused a new trial by the full bench of the Supreme Court, Foster obtained a stay of proceedings from Judge Pratt, for which that eminent jurist received some very severe criticism. Judge Barrett heard the case argued and granted an appeal to the Court of Appeals in Albany. The case went over to the coming term, when it will be tried and the prisoner's fate finally determined.

It is said that the Court of Appeals will not consider the verdict or its propriety in the premises. All that will be decided upon will be whether Judge Cardozo was right in law when he charged that it would be murder in the second degree if Foster killed Putnam while merely attempting to injure him, but using a deadly weapon in the attempt. Judge Ingraham sustained the view of Judge Cardozo, and said that if it were to be set aside every murderer would escape by declaring that he only intended to wound his victim, and that it was a perfect accident that he killed him. It is believed that the Court of Appeals will sustain the original ruling, and that Foster will gain nothing beyond a temporary respite by his attempt to cheat the gallows. Personally the prisoner is convinced that he can escape the death penalty. If unsuccessful, he will be remanded to almost immediate execution; if he succeeds, he will gain a new trial.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

Sudden Collapse of the Grain Gamblers' Schemes in Chicago—Loss of the Clique Over $2,000,000—Partial List of the Suspended and Injured Firms.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Aug. 21.

The most powerful speculative combination ever organized in the grain markets of this country dropped to pieces in Chicago, yesterday, like a rope of sand. "Wheat, $1 35," the closing quotation at the curbstone board on Monday evening, struck across the clique that for years has manipulated the market prices of cereal grains in Chicago like a wet blanket.

The first indication of a concerted movement to put up the price of wheat in the North-west was early in July. In this effort John B. Lyon & Co., a Washington-street firm, which coined money out of the corner of 1869, and has been regarded as the head and front of the bull interest in this market, were the leaders. Having secured a large number of brokers to buy on their account, Lyon & Co. set out, six weeks or more since, to repeat their grand bull movement of three years ago, when they had forced the price of wheat to $1 20, and squeezed the life out of half the small dealers on 'Change. Rising and falling as it was swayed by natural causes, wheat stood early last month at $1 16 to $1 18 for August delivery, with a prospect that the abundant new crop to come forward would, with no artificial obstacle to prevent, reduce the market rates to a still lower figure. The movement was wholly artificial. There was less than a fair margin for shipment on the then ruling prices; the prospect for large crops was flattering. The stock of No. 2 wheat, the speculative grade, then in market was 1,000,000 bushels; but, in their sublime confidence in their own resources, the clique went in to stake their money and credit on the chance of being able to make themselves masters of the market. Under the manipulations of July, wheat advanced to $1 22, then to $1 26, and on the last day of the month the market stood at $1 30@$1 33 for August delivery. During the first days of this month the "short" interest grew nervous under the influence of bad weather and consequent apprehensions that the new crop would arrive too late to fill their heavy contracts for August delivery to Lyon & Co.

The clique, favored by the apprehensions of the shorts, succeeded by purchases in the first ten days of this month in forcing prices to $1 50. Five days later, on the 15th, they had carried the price to the extraordinary figure of $1 61½. Backed by the banks, favored by the peculiar rules of the Board of Trade, which enabled them to call upon the "shorts" for new deposits on margin at every upward turn of ten per cent., and supported by old associates in the "elevator ring" of the city, the situation of Lyon & Co. was most hopeful. To buy up the vast amount that began to flow in under the inducements of the tremendous prices, required a vast amount of capital. It was coming in from west of the Mississippi; men who had shipped it to Buffalo recalled their cargoes, and every farmer made quick haste to forward his old wheat and to harvest his new crop. The volume of receipts, that previous to July 15 had averaged less than 14,000 bushels a day, rose to 20,000 in the next week, to 25,000 in the last week of the month, to 27,000 in the first week of August, and then suddenly, nearly trebling, to 75,000 in the six days ending last Saturday. Lyon & Co. showed no nervousness. With the great revenue of two or three banks at their disposal, and having the large amounts they had already obtained from the weak "shorts" in settlement of "differences" ready to be used for reinvestment, they terrified all opponents by the gigantic power of their combination, and amazed and dazzled the small men on 'Change by the fair prospect they presented of bringing to their knees the gamesters who had staked against them. Brokers were buying right and left.

THE GRAND CRASH.

Last Monday morning, the 19th, No. 2 wheat stood at $1 57, and the ring, it is believed, held cash wheat amounting to 300,000 to 400,000 bushels, held contracts for from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 bushels. It is believed they had then forced settlements on at least 2,000,000 bushels, on which they had pocketed $550,000 to $600,000. No better proof is needed that the natural tendency of wheat was downward than that it required these enormous purchases to sustain the market. Monday was the critical day. Suddenly the receipts rose to 172,000 bushels, more than double Saturday's receipts. Here was an irruption that startled Lyon, and sobered his backers. It would take $200,000 to capture Monday's receipts, and there were advices from the country that, on the average, the clique must expect receipts of 175,000 to 200,000 bushels a day for the remainder of the month. Buy or back down were the alternatives, and when, under the enormous receipts of the day, the banks denied him further advances, and it was whispered that the National Bank Examiner, under instructions from Washington, had given the banking institutions a word of warning, Lyon & Co. backed down. They kept up appearances until the close of the afternoon on Monday, and then the whole glittering fabric crashed down in an hour. Then the call for margins was the other way. Every man out of whom Lyon & Co. had squeezed deposits to cover the contingencies of the advance made haste to demand in turn a margin from the bulls to cover the contingencies of the disastrous and sudden decline. The grand assault upon the commercial community had failed, and, to their consternation and dismay, the confiding "shorts" and the deceived brokers of the clique, who had been doing the clique's business in their own names, discovered that Lyon & Co. proposed to shut down. While matters went swimmingly on an upward market, the conspirators were fast after margins from the "shorts." When it came the turn of the "shorts" to demand, Lyon & Co. slid out.

WHAT DID IT—THE LOSSES.

The two forces that struck the conspirators their death-blow were the harvest and the banks. They themselves cannot state their losses. Assuming that they have out a line of shorts amounting to 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 bushels, and 300,000 to 500,000 bushels cash wheat, their investment and liabilities on the whole operation are not far short of $4,500,000 to $6,500,000. Their average loss being assumed at thirty to forty cents a bushel, the clique is worsted to the tune of $1,200,000 to $1,500,000, from which is to be deducted what they have made on private settlements, which is variously estimated at from $400,000 to $600,000. No answer was given, yesterday, to the demands upon Lyon for settlement, made by scores of victims, and there is no little talk of judicial proceedings to force him and his backers to show up and make settlement. They were credited, yesterday, in the rumors on 'Change, with the purpose of repudiating all the transactions made for them by brokers. The latter are very heavy sufferers. In the faith they had in the ability of the clique, many of them have guaranteed their customers a good price for wheat now on the way to the city. One of them said yesterday that he had been buying on account of Munn & Scott, who had agreed to put up $1,000,000 in currency margins at 11 o'clock yesterday. The firm alluded to did not put up the money, and, as will be seen below, deny all complicity with the corner. Messrs. Underwood & Co. and McDermid & Oertel, who have suffered severely, say they will meet their liabilities in a day or two. Mr. Hugh Maher, who is not yet out of the shadows in the Iowa Elevator business, is a heavy loser by Lyon.

SENTIMENT IN THE CITY.

To-morrow will doubtless develop new victims. It was the gloomiest day on 'Change, yesterday, since the memorable first meeting after the great fire. The Corn Exchange National Bank, last evening, showed a list of twelve failures. Among safe and sound business men, regrets for the individual sufferers were qualified by hopes that the grand catastrophe of the day would be an end of the miserable, demoralizing business of "corners." Briefly summarized, the condition of affairs last night seemed to be this: No grain registry in the city worth the name; the Warehouse Commissioners derelict in duty; wheat selling at $1 11 to $1 13, owing in part to the reaction from the panic, and in part to a well-grounded fear that there is a large amount of fictitious receipts afloat in the market; the foundations of speculative operations upset, and a strong feeling discernible everywhere against the conspiracy and its baneful consequences.

FIRMS SUSPENDED.

The following firms were named as suspended on account of the break in the market:

J. B. Lyon & Co., who were the managers of the corner.

Hugh Maher, proprietor of the Iowa Elevator, and one of the "corner" clique.

Nelles, Romain & Co., a Canadian house; will probably resume and pay in full.

J. C. Guthrie, a large seller to the "corner."

B. S. Jennings, a "corner" broker.

D. C. Scranton, who has sold largely to the "corner," at high prices, and stood in the "gap." Will probably resume as soon as he can adjust his affairs.

F. J. Diamond & Co., who are understood to be agents of the clique.

Mugridge & Peabody, who acted as brokers for J. B. Lyon & Co. Propose to settle at $1 26, and will pay in full if Lyon pays them.

W. T. Templeton, one of the brokers of the clique.

McDermid & Oertel, who were largely "short" to the clique at high prices. Will resume business in a day or two, as they have ample assistance tendered them from New-York, and will pay all their losses in full.

A. S. Faulkner, one of the brokers employed by the clique.

Underwood & Co., largely "short" to the clique, and have purchased at high prices. Are considered abundantly able to pay, and will resume business to-morrow. Are large owners of real estate.

THE WOUNDED.

Messrs. Spruance, Preston & Co. lose quite heavily, but are still able to go through another "corner." Good for any amount.

Culberton, Blair & Co. lose about $10,000. Abundantly able to stand it.

R. Warren estimates his loss at $4,000.

Rumsey Bros. & Co. lose only about $1,500.

W. N. Sturges lost heavily by the failure of Lyon & Co., but stands it nobly.

B. F. Murphy & Co. lost considerably, but as they own two-thirds of the State of Iowa, they smile over it.

J. S. Peironnet & Co. lost about $3,000. Wealthy and in good standing.

Munn, Norton & Scott lose quite heavy for their country customers, but losses of the firm on their own account are very light.

About fifty or sixty other firms lost various sums from $500 to $5,000. Parties in Milwaukee are understood to be badly nipped, and the demand for cars in that direction has about ceased. The losses among country shippers and farmers is very heavy. A large army of "carpet-baggers" is expected here to-morrow to interview the individuals who purchased wheat on its merits—based on 12s. 6d. in the Liverpool market.

THE PEACH CROP.

Where They Come From and in What Quantities—Prospects for the Future—The Prices.

Peaches here, there and everywhere. No matter which way we turn, peaches meet our gaze. On the stands along the sidewalks, in the fruit-store windows, and on the trucks of the licensed venders—everywhere we find peaches. The market is full of them, and in Country-row in Washington Market the peaches were so plenty that they were rolling about in the roadway, totally disregarded except by the little urchins who visit the market merely for what they can pick up. With such a supply it is no wonder that the fruit is cheap, and there is every prospect that it will be yet cheaper, for each day increases the supply as the different varieties reach the New-York market. The first supply was principally from Virginia, a few coming from North Carolina, and these were brought to New-York by the Old Dominion Steam-ship line, from Norfolk. This supply is now exhausted, but during the season about 15,000 baskets and 10,000 crates found their way to this City. Unfortunately, they arrived generally in bad condition, owing to the rains and other causes, and had to be sold as low as fifty cents per basket, some of the better class, however, realizing as high as $2. Taking a general average of the prices obtained, the Virginia crop may be estimated to have realized at wholesale about $30,000, although, taking the ordinary run of fruit in a basket, there were fully four and a half millions of peaches received from this region of country.

The fruit now in the market is from the States of Delaware and Maryland. At first it had been estimated that there would not be more than half a crop, as all below Seaford was in bad condition; but from the ten or twelve stations of the Pennsylvania Railroad on this side of Seaford there has been so plentiful a supply that at least two-thirds of a crop has been obtained. Since July 30 there has been a daily average arrival of ninety cars, bringing 500 baskets each, or over 5,500,000 of peaches. The arrivals daily now are 55,000 baskets, and one day during the past week reached as high as 75,000 baskets, or nearly 10,000,000 of peaches. Taking the daily average, over 150,000,000 of peaches have reached this market from these two States in a little over three weeks. The prices for this crop have, of course, varied according to quality and condition, ranging from thirty cents to $1 25 per basket. As a general thing the quality has been good, but the "Crawfords," a delicious fruit, have generally been so soft that, to use the market term, they would often "melt" before they could be sold at a fair price. The "Old Mixon's" are now coming in, and, so far, are in better condition for shipment, thus preventing them from becoming a great drug on the market. The aggregate amount realized by these sales is about $1,000,000. The advance crop of the New-Jersey peaches has arrived from Morristown and Monmouth County. The first supply was very poor, and barely realized twenty cents per basket, that price reigning during the whole of the week before last. An improvement in both quality and price was observed during the past week, and fair samples now realize from fifty to sixty cents per basket. The prospect is that there will be a full crop from the State of New-Jersey, as every advice from the peach-growing districts gives indications to that effect. Thus far about a quarter of a million baskets have reached the market, or about forty millions of peaches, realizing, at wholesale, about sixty thousand dollars. Only few peaches have been received from the upper part of this State, but there is every prospect of a bountiful supply. Although the quality of the New-York peach cannot in any way be compared with that of the Southern, still it is expected they will meet with a ready market, and realize fair prices, as the majority of their rivals will have disappeared from the field when they come in.

Advices have been received by commission dealers in Washington Market that it is the intention of Michigan and Ohio peach-growers to ship some of their finer crops to New-York instead of sending them to Chicago as heretofore. As the fruit is said to be large and of excellent flavor, should they arrive in good season, there is no doubt that they will realize good prices as table fruit; but many of the dealers are afraid that they will be detained too long on the road, and be thereby injured before they could be offered for sale.

A very good reason has been given by many of the large dealers to account for the fact that so many peaches have rotted on their hands before they could be sold. The skin of the peach has a power of holding rain, and whenever, after a storm, the fruit has been gathered before the moisture has been properly dried out by the sun, it is almost sure to make the fruit soft and perishable. The anxiety of producers to get their crops into the market first has doubtless led to much of this destruction, which might have been avoided by perhaps one day's delay. The uncertainty of the weather has also had a great deal to do with the destruction of the fruit, both on the road and in the store. Peaches being very delicate have to be carefully handled, for the slightest knock bruises them, and the rot follows immediately, and these accidents often happen both during shipment and while on sale.

The demand for peaches this season is said to have been far less than during any previous year, and this has caused the fruit to become a drug.

Scottish Games in Brooklyn—Gathering of the Clans.

The annual games of the Brooklyn Caledonian Club were held yesterday, in Myrtle-avenue Park. Dinnie, Fleming, and many other well-known athletes were present, including G. S. Addison, of New-York, and Prof. Goldie, of Princeton. The following is the prize-list:

Putting Heavy Stone—First, John Anderson, 33 feet 9½ inches; second, William Robertson, 31 feet 3 inches; third, George Goldie, 30 feet.

Standing Jump—First, G. Goldie, 9 feet 9½ inches; second, William Mungle, 9 feet 4½ inches; third, John Anderson, 9 feet ¼ inch.

Throwing Heavy Hammer—First, James Fleming, 86 feet 1 inch; second, John Anderson, 80 feet 3 inches; third, George Goldie, 75 feet 6 inches.

Short Race—First, T. Buchan; second, William Mungle.

Running Jump—First, T. Buchan, 18 feet 2½ inches; second, W. Barnie, 17 feet 5 inches; third, G. Goldie, 17 feet 1¼ inches.

Hitch and Kick—First, G. T. Addison, 8 feet; second, G. Goldie and W. Robertson, 7 feet 9 inches, (tie.)

Broadsword Dance—First, John Campbell; second, J. L. Balmer.

Runnig High Leap—First, William Robertson, 5 feet 1 inch; second, G. T. Addison, 5 feet; third, G. Goldie, 4 feet 6 inches.

Egg Race—First, W. Mungle; second, David Robertson; third, L. D. Robertson.

Three-legged Race—First, J. Anderson and J. L. Balmer; second, Wm. Dunsmore and J. W. Adams.

Boys' Race—First, John Robertson; second, Norman Kellock.

Tossing the Caber—First, J. Fleming, 21 feet 3½ inches; second, G. Goldie, 17 feet 1 inch; third, R. Williamson, 15 feet 11 inches.

Long Race, (half mile)—First, W. Mungle; second, David Robertson.

Reel Dancing—First, J. W. Adams; second, James West.

Vaulting with Pole—First, G. Goldie, 9 feet 6 inches; second, W. Robertson, 9 feet 3 inches.

Long Race—First, W. Mungle; second, D. Robertson; third, L. D. Robertson.

Wheelbarrow Race—First, G. McLauren; second, R. Cherry.

Putting Light Stone—First, J. Fleming, 44 feet 9½ inches; second, J. Anderson, 40 feet 3½ inches; third, W. Robertson, 36 feet 1½ inches.

Probable Murder in the First Ward.

About 6:20 last evening an altercation took place on Pier No. 3 East River, between Thomas L. Simmons, Superintendent of the Utica line of canal-boats, owned by Culver & Co., of No. 8 South-street, and Andrew Dowling, foreman of the laborers on the dock. It appears that the Superintendent ordered Dowling to cover some freight which lay on the dock, and it not being accomplished satisfactorily, high words passed between them and they came to blows. Dowling drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Simmons three times, twice in the abdomen, and once in the right arm, which in all probability will prove fatal. Dowling was arrested by Officer Gallagher, and Simmons was attended to by Dr. Hutchinson, Police-Surgeon, and sent to the Park Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious condition.

Personal.

Count de la Tour, of Italy; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, John J. Thompson, of Columbus, Ohio, and John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-United States Senator Wm. M. Gwinn, of California, is at the New-York Hotel. M. Soldatenkoff, of Russia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-member of Congress D. McCarthy, of Syracuse, is at the Gilsey House. Rev. Geo. Rogers, of England, and Prof. C. Pierce, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Brevoort House. Hon. John B. Alley, of Boston; Rev. C. E. Murray, of Philadelphia; Samuel Downe, of Boston; W. K. Randall and Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of Washington, and W. S. Woods, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. Hon. George B. Roberts, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg; Hon. H. M. Drane and Hon. C. L. Cobb, of North Carolina; G. Boggs, Pay-master United States Navy; Judge S. Burke, of Cleveland, and Judge Wm. F. Allen, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lieut. R. F. Bates, of the United States Army; Col. E. C. Dewey, of Texas; Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, and Dr. Berthelot, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Capt. H. P. Conner, of the steam-ship Rising Star, is at the Sturtevant House.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

Inhumanity of an American Captain—A Crew Starved and Incarcerated in a Havana Prison.

The crew of the brig John M. Brown, of New-Orleans, which arrived in this port from Havana on Monday last, appeared yesterday before Commissioner Shields and preferred several serious charges against their Captain, Arnett, by whom, as they allege, they have, for over three months, been subjected to a systematic cruelty. The vessel shipped her crew at Galveston in May, and going thence to Cedar Keys, Fla., began loading a cargo of lumber for Havana. Here, according to the statement of the men, their troubles began in the shape of overwork and coarse and ill-cooked food. They kept steadily at work, however, and no complaint was heard until the vessel had sailed. When at sea, on June 15, their allowance of beef was stopped, and they were left to subsist on salt pork and brown bread only. At Galveston the Captain had placed the galley in charge of a man who denied all knowledge of cooking, and the food served out was rendered yet worse by being badly cooked in filthy vessels. Before reaching Havana the supply of bread ceased, and, between the cook and salt pork, the men had a hard battle for life. There was, meanwhile, a small store of eatables on board, but this the Captain reserved for his own use. On reaching Havana the same diet was daily served out to the men, four of whom at length ventured to ask permission to see the American Consul. The Captain pretended assent, but the morning after the request he brought on shore a police officer who, with his (Arnett's) aid handcuffed the venturous four, whose names are John Waring, Fredk. Miller, Michael McKenna and Peter Berg, and took them on shore, the prospect of getting to land causing the men to submit quietly. They were marched through the streets of Havana to the Criminal's Prison, where they were ignominiously thrust into a dungeon. This was on the 28th of June. Two days after the model Captain returned and had all the men but McKenna released. But human patience had now gone far enough. On their return to the vessel the crew drew up a petition which they managed to get to the American Consul, who immediately summoned Capt. Arnett, and, on investigation, ordered him to send on board a supply of fresh provisions, and to provide for treating the men properly in the future, and at the same time the Consul went to the jail personally and released McKenna, who reluctantly returned to the brig. Meanwhile a barrel of bread and a cask of salt beef had been sent on board, the latter being afterward thrown over the side, as unfit for use. Three barrels of eatable beef were also sent off, and exhibited to the individuals who visited the ship to see that the Consul's orders had been carried out. The vessel shortly after sailed for New-York, arriving on Monday, after a passage marked by the same inhuman treatment of the crew by the Captain. On reaching shore, the men made up their minds to make no criminal charge against Arnett, thinking it useless to attempt to get justice, but their resolve was quickly changed when their appeals for payment were met by the information that the Shipping Commissioner had received neither money nor instructions from either the Captain or agents of the brig. A search was begun for Arnett, who turned up yesterday, but on going to the Seaman's Exchange he refused to pay the men the extra amount required by the law in cases of delay, and the unfortunate sailors, of course, received no money. The above is the statement of the men, who claim, in addition to the instances narrated, to have suffered indignities without number at the hands of their Captain. Commissioner Duncan has taken their case in hand and laid the matter before Commissioner Shields, before whom an investigation will shortly be commenced.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Conspiracy at Soochow—Victories Over Chinese Rebels—Wholesale Massacre in Yeddo.

The arrival of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Japan at San Francisco supplies the California papers with copious extracts from Japanese and Chinese files. The North China *News* of June 22 says: "The conspiracy lately discovered at Soochow seems to have its origin with the Hunan soldiery, whom Tseng Kwo-fan had introduced in considerable numbers into his vice-royalty. Perhaps because the province is rather poor, Hunan seems to be a chief ground for the Imperial army. We hear of Hunan men wherever fighting is going on, and the constant habit has imbued them with a liking for camp life. Tseng Kwo-fan's influence in Central China is well known, and it was not unnatural that he should choose men from his native province to form his army. Whether to increase his influence, or from whatever motive, he had assembled a considerable force in his vice-royalty. Several thousands of Hunan soldiers are encamped near Nanking, among other places, and there is a camp also at Soochow. Since Tseng Kwo-fan's death, we believe there has not been the same desire to have this force in the province, and a number of men have been disbanded, in the way in which disbandment is effected in China—some get money and some don't; some go home, and some become loafers in the place where they have been soldiers. At any rate, the disbanding has occasioned discontent, and the men still in harness naturally sympathize with their comrades. A conspiracy, having plunder probably as its chief object, seems to have been the result. A man was discovered in the Futai's Yamen, Soochow, with the suspected design of murdering that high official. A number of the ringleaders in the conspiracy were captured and executed, and the garrison was moved outside the city. Here the matter ends for the present. The Chinese seem to think that there is no danger of an insurrection, nor any man of note among the malcontents capable of heading one. But there are the discontented and turbulent men, willing to follow a leader who could command their confidence, if one should present himself, and an element of disorder in themselves. There is an uneasy feeling, therefore, though no immediate apprehension."....The Pekin *Gazette* of the 18th May reports further victories over the rebels in Kweichow, who have again been slaughtered in "countless numbers" by the enthusiastic soldiers of the Empire. Some progress does seem to be made by the Imperialists in this province, but enough victory and slaughter has been already recorded to recover and depopulate the province ten times over. In any case, the successes gained are singularly barren of results. The present edict does not say whether these were Mahomedan or Miaotze rebels....A wholesale murder had occurred in Yeddo, the culprits being a dozen of the newly-organized police force. One morning the house of a merchant remained unopened long after the proper time for commencing business. The neighbors entered, and discovered that the whole family of thirteen persons had been cruelly murdered—except a little boy who crept into one of the large pots in which rice is stored, and lay hid till the fight was done. The police knew nothing of the matter, but the child identified four of them as the murderers, and they incriminated eight accomplices. Fourteen hundred dollars stolen by them from the house was found in their possession.

Jubal A. Early.

Gen. Jubal A. Early does not like Greeley, but prefers him to Grant. In a recent letter he says: "If the assumptions of the editors and politicians who sustain the Cincinnati ticket are well founded, then it is a matter of little consequence whether I vote or not; and in this canvass all I propose to do is to stand aloof from the contest. In times gone by I have stood up and breasted a storm that swept over the State, and afterward had very many of those who denounced me bitterly for my 'impracticability' to acknowledge that I was right while they were wrong. Now I shall merely stand aside and let the storm pass. If the Cincinnati ticket shall be successful, I trust that the expectations of my friends who support that ticket may be realized. I will readily concede to them all the glory and honor, and shall certainly not dispute with them any of the spoils of victory."

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday John Steigmuller, of No. 73 Third-street, shot himself through the left temple.

Patrick Byrnes, aged twenty-five, of No. 1,986 Third-avenue, died yesterday from fracture of the skull, caused by falling down stairs on Monday last.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at Tompkins-square today, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Patrick Martin pleaded guilty, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to stealing a horse worth $300 from Frederick Ruffleman, of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street. He was locked up for trial by Justice Ledwith.

Capt. Ward, of the Second Precinct, with Sergt. Knight, made a raid yesterday on the premises of Walter Carpenter, in the rear of No. 77 Nassau-street, and seized a large quantity of obscene photographic pictures.

Everett Hobart, aged seventeen, of No. 590 Fifth-avenue, while on a visit to Truro, Mass., was drowned while bathing in the Parmetto River. The body was brought to this City, and Coroner Schirmer was requested to hold an inquest.

William White, a noted thief, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing a pocket-book containing $160 from Thomas W. Chadwick, of Peekskill, while the latter was riding on a Belt line car yesterday morning.

The fifth annual afternoon and evening Picnic of the Typographical Union No. 6, will be held at Jones' Wood on next Saturday. The committee of arrangements have made ample preparations for the occasion, and nothing has been left undone to make the affair a decided success. The music will be supplied by Wallace's Band.

A special meeting of Tammany Society will be held this evening at Tammany Hall for the purpose, it is said, of installing S. L. M. Barlow and Edward L. Donnelly as Sachems, and also to receive a communication from Charles O'Conor concerning his election as Sachem.

John McCauley, driver of an Avenue C car, fell over the dash-board of his car in Thirty-sixth-street, near Lexington-avenue, and the wheels of the car passing over his neck, he was instantly killed. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest.

James Reilly, John Kelly, and Patrick Trawley were brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on suspicion of having broken into and plundered the houses Nos. 428 and 432 West Twentieth-street, on the 8th inst. They were held for examination.

Augustus A. Kellin, a sea captain, applied yesterday to Judge Barrett to vacate an order of *ne exeat*, obtained against him by his wife, Susan Kellin. Susan says the Captain is about to abandon her, while the Captain replies that Susan is not exactly what she should be. Decision was reserved.

An appeal has been issued to the charitable public for funds and supplies for the Saviour's Home for Incurables. A temporary home, on the south-west corner of East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Avenue A, has been procured until a new house can be built.

During the gale last evening, some ice-barges in tow of one of the Knickerbocker Ice Company's steamers, became unmanageable and drifted down on Vestry-street pier, and from thence went crashing on the steamer Daniel Drew. No lives were lost, but there being a number of lady passengers on board, the excitement was intense. The Drew will leave as usual this morning.

Spencer W. Pettus, the noted bond-robber and forger, and Dr. J. B. Park, of No. 52 Broadway, charged with having in their possession $16,000 worth of bonds, stolen from the State National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., on the 24th of July last, were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was decided to postpone the examination until 11 o'clock today.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held on 21st inst., Rule No. 483 was amended so as to read as follows: "No member of the force, nor any persons connected with the Department, shall be permitted to apply for free tickets to places of amusements, nor passes upon railroads or steam-boats leading from the City of New-York, except through the Superintendent, and then only when required for Police business."

During an altercation between John Cummings, aged seventeen, of No. 13 Cherry-street, and James Keating, aged twelve, of No. 15 Catherine-slip, on the pier at the foot of Dover-street, yesterday, Keating stabbed Cummings in the abdomen with a pen-knife. Cummings, who is not expected to live, was taken to the Park Hospital, and Keating was locked up to await result.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday. A report received from the Executive Committee in favor of allowing a pier to be erected at the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, was adopted. The report of the Auditing Committee, showing the receipts to July 31, $399,428 57, disbursements, $66,135 12; balance, $313,293 45, was adopted. The Board soon afterward adjourned.

A number of German saloon-keepers of the Twelfth Assembly District, Eleventh Ward, held a meeting, yesterday, at No. 228 Third-street, and formed an organization for the protection of the lager-beer retail trade against the Sunday law and the exactions of the brewers. Delegates were elected to the newly-formed Central Organization of German Beer Retailers.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth's new church (Church of the Disciples) is now being erected corner of Forty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, and the builder, Mr. John Sniffen, promises to have it ready for occupancy by next January. The architect is Mr. Lawrence B. Valk. The church will be one of the largest in this City, having accommodation for 3,000 persons, and particular attention has been given to the proper ventilation and accoustic requirements of so large an edifice.

BROOKLYN.

The taxes collected Wednesday amounted to $5,560 88.

The gas bills for the James-street Market amount to more than the rent or the stalls.

Rev. Wm. Clark, Treasurer of the Grand Gift Distribution scheme for the Evangelization of Brooklyn, writes to the Mayor that he withdraws his project, but says nothing about returning the money he has received from numerous patrons.

LONG ISLAND.

The new Methodist church at Baldwin's will be dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 1.

The new depot will be erected by the Hempstead and New-York Railroad Company at their Hempstead terminus the coming month. The structure will be large and handsome and an ornament to the village.

Efforts are to be made to prevent the erection of the new county buildings at Long Island City. It seems that an attempt is to be made to obtain an injunction against the Commissioners on the ground that the time at which the site could be selected (three months) had expired. The movers in the matter claim that the three months should be estimated from the time upon the bill passed, and not from the time the Governor signed it.

The New-York and Boston line, via the Long Island Railroad and steamers to connect with a New-England road, has at last been arranged. Trains will commence running Monday, Sept. 2, leaving this City at 8 A. M., reaching Greenport at 11½, where transfers will be made to steamers for New-London, thirty miles further, taking one and a half hours, thence by the New-London, Northern and Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroads, the remaining 126 miles will be made in four hours, or at 6 P. M. Return trains will run on about the same time.

NEW-JERSEY.

A barn belonging to Mr. George Cassiday, near Newton, was struck by lightning on Wednesday and entirely consumed. Loss $2,000; uninsured.

The house of Mr. Isaac Pomeroy, on Clinton-avenue, Newark, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and robbed of silver-ware valued at nearly $200.

The number of New-Jersey peaches sent to market is greater than ever before. Yesterday 35,000 baskets arrived in Hoboken, over the Morris and Essex Railroad. Last year the average was scarcely one-fifth of that number.

[Advertisement.]

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.—What are they good for? Will phrenology indicate what calling, pursuit or profession they can best succeed in? Examinations, with written descriptions, given daily at No. 389 Broadway.

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Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,814 head; market stagnant, and many lots are being shipped East in first hands. A large number of Texans and low grade natives are in the pens. The only sales were a few lots of stockers at $2 90@$3; Texans at $1 85@$2 62, the inside price for 650-lbs. Steers; shipments yesterday, 1,254 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,811, with a good many left over from yesterday. The heavy receipts caused buyers to hold off for a decline, and prices dropped 10c.@15c., with sales of Yorkers at $4 65@$4 80; heavy lots for Boston and Philadelphia at $4 40@$4 55. Market closed quiet, with a downward tendency. Shipments yesterday, 3,439 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,178 head; market moderately active and steady at $4@$4 65 for fair to good.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—Cattle fairly active for good, and unchanged; middle and common grades declined ¼c.@¾c.; very best on sale today, 6c.@6¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 4¾c.@6c.; medium or good fair quality, 3¼c.@4¾c.; sales, 2,109; receipts, 2,403. Hogs—Receipts light; light, smooth corn-fed Hogs advanced ¼c.@½c.; stillers unchanged; sales at 6¼c.@7¼c.; receipts, 5,722. Sheep—Supply limited, but fully equal to the demand; quoted 4¼c.@5¼c.; receipts, 3,216.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For the Argentine Republic, Brasil, St. Thomas and the West Indies, by the South America, at 1 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Montreal, at 7 A. M....For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Main, at 11 A. M....For France, via Brest, by the France, at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Max Strass, Peter Lindsay, Henry Craft, F. Frass, J. Nelson, M. Martin, Wm. Evans and lady, H. B. Ehrlich, lady, 3 children and servant, J. M. Rosenfield, J. Rosenfield, J. C. Bannon, Wm. Griffin, J. W. Archer, J. B. Ryan, C. Kahnweeler, L. Ruwe, H. G. Ruwe, C. Schwarz, P. Bandtholz and lady, Mrs. S. Rosenfeld, L. Putzel, A. Falk, J. A. North, J. Isardebach, D. Raveboid, E. F. Christian.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:18 | Sun sets......6:47 | Moon rises..8:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:55 | Gov. Island..11:44 | Hell Gate..1:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Cuba, Dukehart, Baltimore.

Barks Excelsior, Bowers, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Carib, Jayne, St. Croix via Wilmington, P. Hanford & Co.; Ebenezer, (Norw.,) Broksvedt, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Thor, (Norw.,) Troksen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eliza White, Mahoney, Gibraltar and Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge & Son.

Brigs Ubaldrenia, (Br.,) Spanagle, Liverpool, N. S., Miller & Houghton; Don Jacinto, Crislon, Marseilles, James Henry; Zuleika, (Br.,) Walsh, Santa Martha and Savanilla, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Favorite, Duell, Trinidad, (Cuba,) H. Trowbridge's Sons; Annie Collins, (Br.,) McDonald, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Castillian, Conches, St. Johns, P. R., John S. Ingraham & Co.

Schrs. Guy R. Phelps, Shorter, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.; Sparta, ——, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nemesis, (Br.,) Enster, Bremen Aug. via Southampton, 9th, with mdse. and 273 passengers to Oelrich & Co. Had fine weather and light westerly winds during the passage. Aug. 13, lat. 49 14, lon. 25 20, passed bark Velleda, (Br.,) eastward bound; 19th, lat. 42 17, lon. 60 06, passed steamer Rhein hence for Bremen; 20th, lat. 41 30, lon. 63 35, passed bark Lizzie Gillespie, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Montevideo; 22d, off Shinnicock, passed steamer Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same time, steamer Wisconsin, do., for do.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Brig John Walters, (Br.,) Splatt, Santos June 15, via Hampton Roads Aug. 18, with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator in lon. 37; had light winds and fine weather.

Brig Giosne, (Ital.,) Maresea, Providence.

Schr. Sardonyx (of Barrington, N. S.,) Banks, Halifax, N. S., 15 ds. with fish to Woodruff & Robinson. Had light winds and calms.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Fanning, Lubec, with fish to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Fred. Warren, Robinson, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Vandalia, Fulton, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Kate Walker, Rich, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Alnoma, Cobb, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lucy & Kate, ——, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robert Myhon, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Joseph Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ella Barnes, Wilcox, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Newport, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Antelope, (Br.,) Crockett, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolfe & Co.

Schr. Favorite, Clark, Horton's Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Harvest, Bentley, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Silver Spray, ——, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. William McLoon, Duncan, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Pillsbury, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. David Sprange, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. M. Patridge, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich, for Elizabetuport.

Schr. Almeda, Smith, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Clyde, Gurney, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. U. J. Abel, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, for Rondout.

Schr. William D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Essex, Handy, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Watchful, Dill, Wareham, for Rondout.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, New-Haven.

Schr. D. C. Sturgess, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Maxson Rogers, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr. Addie Murchie, Hill, Providence.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Abbott, New-Haven.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Vinal Haven.

Schr. Sarah E. Gage, Rich, Providence.

Schr. Memento, Nickerson, Fall River.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Brown, Higgins, Bristol.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Belle, Coombs, Plymouth.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Morro Castle, for Havana, via Nassau; Montgomery, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; bark John E. Holbrook, for Marseilles.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ship Massachusetts, from Pensacola; bark George F. Kemp, from Algoa Bay; brigs Isadore, from St. Marc; Isola, from Wilmington.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 22.—Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ship North Point, for Baltimore, and brig Nellie Clifford, for Fall River.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 20, lat. 40 40, lon. 69, bark Brothers New, (Br.,) Jenkins, from Ardrossan, for Philadelphia. By pilot-boat Geo. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Aug. 16, lat. 40 20, lon. 70 10, brig Belle, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-Haven.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—The Allan line steam-ship St. Patrick, from Quebec and Montreal, arr. here yesterday.

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